MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

…NCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIE…

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,611—New Series.
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th May.
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th „ Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st „
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th „
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4199	800	I. Reeves	23rd „
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June 1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July „
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May, 1889.
BERMIDA	On the 8th June, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
*b*AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	9th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April 1889.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known steamship "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, Commander A. H. Douglas, will leave Bombay for London on or about the 18th of May.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with electric light throughout. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passages are now available, and for particulars as to plans, passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, 7th May 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.

Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	C. Hi coat	3387	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March 1889. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 12th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS!

A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

VASELINE POMADE.
VASELINE COLD CREAM.
VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE.
VASELINE TOILET SOAP.
VASELINE CAMPHORATED.
VASELINE HARNESS PASTE.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	4	6	4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	4	6	4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	7	12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	8	10	8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28	0	15	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPROVED HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS'
HOAR & CO.'S **TRAVELLING BAGS.**

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE MAIL.
THE TIMES.
THE PULLMAN.

Maximum Capacity } Rs. 40 to
Minimum Weight } Rs. 78.

The largest Assortment of RELIABLE TRAVELLING REQUISITES in the East.
12½ per cent, Cash Discount.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG Importers. } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

ALLAYS THE GREAT IRRITATION AT ONCE AND LEAVES THE SKIN CLEAR AND HEALTHY.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

NOVELTIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BORDERED AND CHECK ZEPHYRS
TAN COLOR BELTS
VELVETS IN ALL THE RICHEST SHADES.
BRAIDED Plastrons and GUIPURE
Beaded Sets for "DIRECTOIRE" Costumes.
Fancy Tinsel and Gemip Braids.
SHADED PLUMES, RIBBONS in all WIDTHS and ART SHADES.
CHANTILLY and SPANISH Lace Flouncings from 6½ inches to 65 inches wide.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. } **SHOW ROOMS.** { EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	„ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	„ Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

☞ OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS. ☜

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

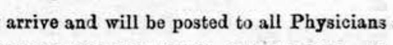
"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.



$$C_6H_4\begin{cases}NH.\,CH_3\,CO\\OC_2H_5\end{cases}$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA,
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.

There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs.	41	0	Our Old "4 star." Cognac	Rs.	41	0
Napier Johnstone	„	28	8	„ 3 „ „	„	36	0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.				„ less old 2 „ „	„	33	0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	„	26	0	„ young 1 „ „	„	30	0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	„	26	0	Dubois Lizee & Co.	Prices on application.		
Glentromie	„	23	8	Boutelleau & Co.			
				Louis Bechade & Co.			

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.

We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

		Rs.	a.
Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure	Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock	„	15	8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order	„	15	8

FIT GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS LIMITED
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON.
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FRIDAY, 10th,
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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

In aid of the Fund for the Parsee Hospital, as proposed by Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Students of St. Xavier's College will exhibit, under the able direction of Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee, a series of

TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
Mainly selected from the well known plays of Shakespeare,
At the Novelty Theatre, on
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To be followed by an amusing Farce
Prices of Admission: Rs, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, and 8 annas,
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NOTICE.

I LOST on the 6th day of April 1889 a DEPOSIT RECEIPT of the National Bank of India, Limited, No. 27-151, dated 4th March 1889, for the sum of Rs. 13,171-5-11, deposited by Dulcharam Sakulchand. Any person who will produce the same to me will be REWARDED.

BHICAJEE NOWROJEE PALLONJEE.
Bombay, 8th May 1889.

THE Partnership Business of SHAPURJEE & FRAMJEE, BAZAAR SUPPLIERS, having been dissolved on the 1st instant, Mr. SHAPURJEE KAVASJEE will CONTINUE to carry on the Business of Bazaar Supplier on his own account in the old name of SHAPURJEE & Co., established since 1871.

SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Bazaar Supplier, &c.,
No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Medows Street.
2nd May 1889.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant TANFIELD VACHELL, 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers, attached to 1st Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment, are hereby requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

C. I. FRY, Lieut.,
1st Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 7th May 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, 16th instant, for the ELECTION of a MEMBER of the STANDING COMMITTEE in place of Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., resigned.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 8th May 1889.

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WATCHES,
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18-ct. Gold ALBERT CHAINS.

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Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.

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TERMS MODERATE.
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IN the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, and in the MATTER of the KANKESHWAR SPINNING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 17th day of June 1889 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE TAMBUVALA and NANABHOY BURJORJEE SAKLATWALLA, the Liquidators of the said Company, at its Registered Office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of April, 1889.

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Do. do. do.	180
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Marcks and Company, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Ellora (s), from Calcutta ; and Bua Pan (ship), Bangkok. Yesterday :—Krishna (s), from Mangalore.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee ; Bisagno (s), Hongkong ; and Chupra (s), Rangoon, Calcutta and Coast Ports.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—Statement for April 1889—Daily average attendance, 192 ; admissions, 2,296 ; prevailing diseases, fevers and small-pox.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Rohilla will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 p. m.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—Total number of patients treated during the month of April 1889, 2,309 ; daily average, 76 ; total of new admissions, 1,186.

Biting a Woman's Nose.—Dawood Meajee, a reklah-driver, on Tuesday last entered the room of Ladchee, woman, when she was lying asleep, bit her nose, and immediately after absconded.

Diploma in Veterinary Sciences.—Assistant Surgeon N. H. E. Sukhia, L. M. and S., lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology at the Veterinary College, Bombay, has passed the final examination for a special diploma in veterinary sciences in the first class.

Theft at Duncan Road.—Shalloo, woman, residing on the top floor of a house at Duncan Road, reported to the police the theft of sundry ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 494, during her absence on Monday night last.

Reported Theft.—Meya Ahmed Hajee Ebrahim, residing at Tindal Street Cross Lane, reported to the police on Tuesday last that a discharged servant of his entered his dwelling on that day and walked off with property worth Rs. 175 from the premises.

Theft at Mahim.—Mrs. Mary Ramos, residing at Mahim, reported to the police on Tuesday, the theft of wearing apparel and gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 308, alleged to have been committed during her absence from home from Sunday morning to Tuesday evening last.

The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Bharkote Improvement Library.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his two sons, Messrs. Framjee and Bomanjee, and Mr Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, have become life members of the institution, by subscribing towards its book-fund Rs. 150, 100, 100, and 150 respectively.

Successful Medical Students.—Among those who passed the last examination of the licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, were Messrs. Sorab Cowasjee Hormasjee and Ardesir Dosabhoy Cooper, sons of Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, of Bombay, and Dr. Dosabhoy of Surat respectively.

The Effects of Drink.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Jakoo Jogoo, aged 55 years. Deceased was a labourer, and lived at Bapty Road. He was a hard drinker. On Tuesday morning he was removed to the hospital unconscious and breathing stertorously and suffering from the effects of drink. He never rallied after admission, and died at 6-30 p. m. on the same day. The verdict was that the death of Jakoo Jogoo was caused by apoplexy from excessive drinking.

Death from Burns.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Ameerjee Alibux, residing in a room on the ground-floor of a house in Grant Road, accidentally let a lighted kerosine oil lamp fall. It exploded and set fire to a quantity of kerosine oil in a tin. Ameerjee's clothes having caught fire, his brother Essubally came to his assistance, and was also severely burnt. Both the brothers were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Ameerjee Alibux died yesterday morning. An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday on the body of Ameerjee Alibux at the hospital and a verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Theft of the P. and O. Company's Property.—Goolamshaw Mahomed, a dock labourer, was charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Inspector Lee Smith, with theft of two cotton guernseys, of the value of three rupees, the property of the P. and O. Company. The accused was on Monday last engaged discharging cargo from the steam-ship Peninsular in company of a gang of labourers, and it was alleged that he opened a couple of sample packets, from which he removed the guernseys. Mr. George Gordon, the third officer, had the prisoner searched when he came on deck, when he was found wearing the guernseys. Other guernseys were afterwards found in the hold which appeared to have been worn by the labourers, who, on learning that the prisoner had been searched' must have thrown them away. The accused denied the theft, alleging that he was told to put on the vests by a Punjabee under whom he was working in the hold. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

A Professional Thief.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Dhondoo Dhurmajee was charged before Mr. Shewshanker with theft of a watch and chain and currency notes for Rs. 50, the property of Dawoodbhoy Goolam Hoosein, and with the theft of three silver buttons and a knife in another case. Dawoodbhoy missed the watch and chain and notes from his shop on the 21st ult. Information was given to the police, who arrested the prisoner on suspicion and were instituting enquiries. Just at that time Dawoodbhoy, as he was coming out of a mosque, noticed a chain in the hands of a policeman and recognised it as his missing property. Prisoner then pointed out a Mahomedan shopkeeper, to whom he had sold the watch for four rupees. His house was searched, when the police found the currency notes for Rs. 50 and the silver buttons and knife, which belonged to another man named Mahomedali Cadurbhoy. Prisoner pointed out the places where he had committed the thefts. There were three previous convictions against him, and on the present charges he was found guilty and sentenced to an aggregate term of two years' imprisonment.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Sewa Ramjee, a mill labourer out of employment, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Roberts before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to murder Minah, woman, with a clasp knife at her residence, Tardeo, on the 6th ultimo. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution and Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused. The woman Minah about two years ago was in the keeping of the accused, and in consequence of his frequent ill-treatment she left him and took up with another mill-hand named Gungaram and lived with him at Tardeo. On the morning of the date in question, accused went to Minah's house, and while she was cleaning her teeth, seized her and knocked her down, sat on her chest, and inflicted a severe wound on her neck with a clasp knife. She raised a cry and the neighbours went to her rescue. He then ran into an inner room and concealed the knife on a loft. He was arrested and handed over to the police. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Disadvantage of not Knowing a Police Officer.—Aaron Croxman, a teacher in the Jewish school at Pydhonee, was charged before Mr. Shewshunker at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with disorderly behaviour in a public street. It appeared that Inspector Hiscocks, in consequence of certain information given to the police, and suspecting the defendant to be the person against whom a warrant of arrest had been issued, stopped him on Tuesday in the Kalbadevi Road and asked him his name. The defendant refused to give a satisfactory answer although Inspector Hiscocks informed him that he was a police officer, and the latter was about to take him to the police station, when the defendant raised his stick with the intention of striking the police officer. Inspector Hiscocks warded off the blow by catching hold of the stick. Defendant was taken to the police station, where it was ascertained that he was not the man that was wanted. The defendant said that he was stopped and insulted in a public street without a cause, and not knowing that the man in plain clothes who so treated him was a police officer, he refused to tell him his name or give the information he desired to have, whereupon he was roughly seized, dragged to the police station, and confined for some two hours in the chowkey. The Magistrate found that the defendant was to blame in attempting to strike a police officer, and warning him to be more careful in future, fined him two rupees.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

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The Bank of Bombay will receive donations for the above Fund.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday on account of the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Over lookers, clerks and labourers of Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parell	437	0	0
Mr. Tullockchund Bhaichund	351	0	0
Mrs. Banoobai Framjee Commissariatvala	100	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	80,661	15	0
Grand Total ... Rs.	81,549	15	0

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Being the article in the eleventh edition of Ringer's great work, the " Handbook of Therapeutics," on Witch Hazel.

Two preparations of this plant are largely used : a tincture and a preparation called Hazeline. Various preparations of Witch Hazel have long been in vogue in America among the natives, who introduced it to the English settlers.

It is largely used in bleeding, and is most serviceable in passive hæmorrhage, or in bleeding (oozing) from small vessels.

Applied on lint or cotton wool, it is useful for bruises, also for oozing from wounds and sores.

It is also very useful in various hœmorrhages when taken by the stomach, and thus administered is useful often in bleeding from the nose, lungs, and stomach.

It is useful in purpura (livid spots under the skin from extravasated blood), and I have seen severe cases much benefited by a drachm given hourly, though in most cases half this dose is sufficient. Dr. Hare recommends it in dysentery, when the discharges contain much blood. I have known it in several cases arrest hæmaturia when other remedies had failed.

It is very useful, too, in some forms of menorrhagia. The dose is two drachms (dessert-spoonsful) of Hazeline twice or thrice a day. It often relieves the pain of dysmenorrhœa in women.

An obstinate case of bleeding from the bladder, due probably to a vascular growth, was cured by injecting twice daily into the bladder, half an ounce of Hzeline.

It is very valuable for piles. It rarely fails to check bleeding from piles, even when administered by the mouth. But its effect is much enhanced by injecting half a drachm to a drachm in an ounce of cold water daily, as in the morning before rising.

It not only checks bleeding, but if this treatment be persisted in for several months, it permanently relieves or even cures piles that are not very large. It has been employed successfully in varicocele, and one case I have seen in which, during the employment of the drug, the varicosities entirely and apparently and permanently disappeared.

Dr. Preston extols it in milk-leg.

It is useful, too, in catarrh of the mucous membrane and snuffed up the nose, it is beneficial for colds in the head and in hay-fever.

Dr. Hector Guy investigated the physiological action of this useful and interesting drug, and found that it is not tonic in very large doses, and that it has no action on the heart, arteries, or veins. The active principle is probably an essential oil.

[Dujardin Beaumetz found that it constricted the veins, and Dr. Percy, of Barcelona, demonstrated its wonderful influence on bleeding vessels.]

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, Simla, May 4.

Home Department.

Establishments.—Mr J P Goodridge, BCS, Asst Commr, Central Provinces, to officiate as Commr of Settlements and Agriculture in those Provinces during the absence on furlough of Mr J B Fuller, BCS, or until further orders.

Mr H W Steel is permitted to resign H M's B C S from 4th May 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

The services of Mr J Stevenson, BCS, Depy Commr, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Mr A E Harward, BCS, offg Jt Magist and Depy Collr, Benl, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

Mr J C Williams has been permitted to resign H M's B C S, from 18th April 1889.

Medical.—With reference to Home Dept Notifications, No. 304, dated 24th Aug 1883, and No. 179, dated the 24th Apl 1884, the services of Surg-Maj J Wilson, MD, and Surg D G Crawford, MB, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Benl.

Judicial.—The services of Mr R S T MacEwen, Barrister-at-Law (on furlough,) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from 31st Mar 1889.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev H T Ottley, a jr Chaplain on the Benl Establt, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th Jan 1889.

The Rev Mr Ottley's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Benl, from the date of his arrival.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Forests.—Consequent on the grant of 3 months' privilege leave to Mr H H Davis, Depy Consvr of Forest, 1st Grade, Bengal, Mr C F Elliot, Depy Consvr, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Depy Consvrs from 29th Apl 1889, and until further orders.

Foreign Department.

Surg-Maj A Adams, MD, Residency Surg Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for 89 days, from 17th May 1889, or from subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Asst Engr 1st Grade, Rajputana, who was recently employed in the Meywar State, are replaced at the disposal of the PWD from 22nd Mar 1889.

Mr. A. P. Howell, offg Resident of the 1st Class, and offg Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, sub pro tem, from 16th July 1888.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Leave and Appointments.—Mr. A. B. Patterson, CS, is appointed to officiate as Commr of Northern India, Salt Revenue, vice Mr A D Carey, who has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for 6 months from the 21st April 1889.

Lieut-Col R V Riddell, RE, Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days from the 20th May 1889.

Lieut-Col A W Baird, RE, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col R V Riddell.

Military Department.

Garrison Instruction Staff in India.

Appointments.—Capt A C MacDonnell, RE, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Maj F W Benson, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 13th Apl 1889.

Military Accounts Department.—The following officers of the Mily Accounts Dept are graded as follows, from Jan 1889 :—

To be Deputy Examiners, 1st Grade.—Mr A J Greatorex, Mr A Jones, Mr J Jones, Mr J M O'Brien, and Mr H G Whelan.

To be Deputy Examiners, 2nd Grade—Conductor T Baker, Banavalker Rao Bahadur Narayen Pandurang, Mr F Barrett, Mr J W Collins, Mr G J Davis, Mr F W De Monte, Mr J F Dias, Mr T J Evans, Mr E J Firth, Mr L Kalberer, Honorary Lieutenant J Lucas, Mr H G Morris, Mr V Rajarathana Moodelliar, Mr R Saishla Naidoo, Mr Adam Smith, Mr T J Sullivan, and Mr A Thomson.

Personal Staff.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Maj-Genl Sir J Hudson, KCB, BSC, Commanding the Allahabad Dist :—

Capt A J W Allen, East Kent Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 1st Apl 1889.

Staff Corps.—Lieut Alexander Prest Housden, Royal Irish Fusiliers, offg Sqd Officer, 5th BC, is admitted to the BSC from the 14th Oct 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months' probationary service are admitted to the BSC from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Henry King, South Wales Borderers, offg Wing Officer, 22nd B I,—2nd Aug 1887.

Lieut Ernest Addison Stevenson, [illegible] Regt, Wing Officer, 18th B I,—3rd Sept 1887.

Lieut Hugh Newcome Weymouth, Liverpool Regt, offg Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regt, 2nd Oct 1887.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieut C Griffiths, BSC, 16th BC, for 1 year. Pension service—7th year, commenced 10th May 1888.

Lieut H Bower, BSC, 17th BC, for 1 year. Pension service—9th year, commenced 23rd Oct 1888.

Lieut H V Breadley, BSC, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regt, for 1 year. Pension service—5th year, commenced 23rd Aug 1888.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Lieut G. R. Crawford, BSC, Wing Officer and Qr-Master 28th Bengal Infy, (p a) for 1 year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieut H F T Macartney, BSC, Sqdn Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers (p a) for 1 year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps, Lieutenants to be Captains.—Godfrey Beckett Hodgson, Walter Harding Allen, Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell, Henry Samuel Price Davies, William David Thompson, James Harry Christie, Philip James Melvil, Thomas George Johnson, John Gunning Hunter, Henry Francis Kelly Waldron, Lestock Hamilton Reid, Charles Frederic Gordon Young, Julian Henry Young, George John Younghusband, Francis Patrick Hutchinson, Henry Temple, George Stewart Ommanney, William Hunter Cornish, Herbert Hugh Dobbie, and Irton Eardley-Wilmot.

Medical Department.

To be Brigade-Surgeons—Surg.Maj G. King, MD, from 2nd Apl, 1889, vice Brigade-Sur E. O. Tandy, promoted.

Surg Maj W. Center, MB, from 10th Apl 1889, vice Brigade-Surg J. Richardson, MB. promoted.

Military Works Department.

Lieut W R Hilliard, RE, is appointed to the Mily Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 1st Grade, permanent.

Lieut E R B Stokes-Roberts, RE, is appointed to the Mily Works Dept, as an Asst Engr 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, from 16th Apl 1889.

Marine Department.

Capt M Bean, Indian Marine, Asst Port Officer, Bombay, to officiate as Port Officer, vice Capt Sir Henry Morland.

Capt R P D Jones, Indian Marine, to officiate as Asst Port Officer, Bombay, vice Capt Bean.

The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Sec of State for India, from 12th Mar 1889.

To be 3rd Grade Officers.—John James Wilkie Calderon, John William Hutcheson Foord, Edward Joseph Calveley Hordern, Francis Bayley Dyas, Reginald Francis Ambrose Oldfield, Charlie Steward Hickman, Alexander Rowland, Walter George Windham.

Messrs Foord and Oldfield have been appointed subject to examination by a Medical Board.

Furlough and Leave.—Capt Sir Henry Morland, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for 6 months and 10 days, from 10th May 1889.

Retirements.—Capt E H Ensor, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Sec of State to retire from the service from 12th Apl 1889.

Public Works Department.

Mr J E Eaglesome, Apprentice, Engr State Railways, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd Grade from 13th Dec 1888.

Mr W S Haig, Depy Exmr of Accts, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is promoted to Exmr, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, from 25th Feb 1889, consequent on his promotion in the Exec Branch to Exec Engr, 3rd Grade sub pro tem.

Mr P D Barclay, Class II of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is promoted to Class 1, Grade 3 permanent, rank, from the 12th Jan 1889.

Mr J C Wyatt, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, Burma, is granted 2 years' special leave, from forenoon of the 11th April 1889, under the terms of P W D letters No 1940-1G of 3rd Oct 1887.

Mr J Wallace, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Burma, temporarily employed under the Delhi-Kalka Railway Company, is promoted to Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, from 25th Feb 1889.

Telegraph.—Mr G M Robinson, Asst Supdt, Class V, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is appointed to officiate as a Supdt in Class IV, from 5th Apl 1889 and until further orders.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Italian s s Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain F Valle, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The sailing ship Bua Pau, 574 tons, Captain W Saxtorph, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain G Johnstone, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr Cox and Mr and Mrs Wallis as cabin passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday morning for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mrs Delaney, for Cutch Mandvie ; Mrs Ookerda and 65 deck passengers for Karachee and Persian Gulf ports.

The Wood Line s s Ataka sailed yesterday for Havre, with the undermentioned passengers :—Surg Major Cullen, Mrs and Miss Cullen, Miss A Cullen, Major Thomson, Miss Thomson, 3 Masters Thomson, Miss Sigel, Comdr Cawe, Capt Ross, Major Rose, Dr and Mrs Church, Mr J Elee, and Mr A Watson.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S, Rohilla	3511	M. de Horne	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Roumania	2207	Hillcoat	B	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Damascus	2327	Douglas	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	2136	Delrgy	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rea	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Kt. of St. George	1933	Durant	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co.
,, Labourdonais	1274	Sibilet	Ibis	M. Maritimes & Co.
,, Othello	1931	Mundy	Ibis	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Peninsular		Orman	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	Canepa	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1499	Cognasso	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Tanjore	1404	G. Raffin	5	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Secundra	1691	Black	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Amphitrite	2186	Lemesich	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Pandora	1781	Costanzo	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Ellora	1470	Jonstone	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Amana	2049	Kilgour	10	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	15	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Worsley Hall	2176	Verral	19	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta.
	Bua Pan (ship)	Saxtorph	Bangkok. Feb. 20.
8	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee.
	Bisagno (s)	Valle	Hongkong.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, Calcutta and Coast Ports.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Krishna, for Mangalore.
,, Star of England, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
3	Himalaya s	Hugill	Bombay, April 12.
	Rothesay s	Rainnie	Middlesborough.

DEPARTURES.

May 3.—Steamers Pachumba, Congella, Nevasa, Kohinur and Japan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
5	Dorunda s	Calcutta.
6	Clive s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
4	Malda s	Bombay.
	Monkseaton s	London.
	Sirsa s	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 8.

From Glasgow.

Clan Buchanan s—115 casks beer, F Heyer ; 195 cases whisky, J Framji ; 200 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Co.

From Liverpool.

Cuba s—3 cases plate glass, A McKenzie.
Werneth Hall s—25 cases school slates, S Eesaji.

From London.

Pekin s—13 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asia s—10 cases whisky, R Ramchandra.
Rome s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Deepdale s—25 casks fuse, H S Adam and Co ; 5 cases paper, S A S Dawood ; 250 boxes candles, J Heptoola ; 25 bottles quicksilver, Owen and Okell.
Alhena s—50 casks fuse, E Mamedally and Co.
Rohilla s—125 cases wine, D Cowasji ; 100 cases candles, D Chotia and Co.

From Bordeaux.

D Balduino s—2 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co ; 1 cask brandy, C H B Forbes and Co ; 102 cases brandy, D Cowasji.
Werneth Hall s—710 cases brandy, D Cowasji.

From Gibraltar.

Oriental s—1 hogshead wine, Phipson and Co.

From Hamburg.

Horn Head s—192 casks rectified spirits, M Rusee and Co.

From Batoum.

Essex s—1,500 cases kerosine oil, N Khyraj and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 8.

King-Harman, Lieut-Col, Bl, 4th Goorkhas, on furlough, from Baklo.

De Fabeck, Dy Surgn Genl, M S, Ms, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Graham, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—May 8.

Twigg, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 26th Bo Inf, off duty, to Poona.

Ford, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, off duty, to Poona.

Stack, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, off language leave, to Neemuch.

May 9.

Harrison, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Bo Rifle Regt, from leave, to Neemuch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·893
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·802
of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·7
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, SW, WNW, W, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	245

* From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 8.

For Liverpool.

Clan Buchanan s—618 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee.
Iran s—110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales hemp, F Fischer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 50 bales cotton, and 60 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Werneth Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 160 bales wool, G Kessowji ; 260 bales wool, N Khattow ; 150 cwts myrabolums, K Veerji ; 590 cwts myrabolums, G Jaithani ; 200 bales wool, G Tulseedas ; 1,820 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Roumania s—710 bundles coir yarn, C Purbat and Co ; 8,995 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,290 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee ; 103 bales cotton, G Vullubdas ; 65 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Indra s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 16 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram ; 80 cwts gum arabic, S Pragjee ; 6,000 dholls coir yarn, D Damodher ; 13 cwts gum, and 67 cwts dry ginger, W J Chhotre.
Damascus s—1,005 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 47 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 29 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 450 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 20 bales tanned skins, J H Ahmed and Co ; 660 cwts myrabolums, W Gurtler ; 7 bales tanned skins, P H A Cador ; 170 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 6 cwts gum arabic, D Bhimjee and Co ; 105 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 5 bales tanned hides, S Dattoo ; 1,998 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 350 bales hemp, J L Kersten ; 500 cwts myrabolums, S Pragjee ; 365 cwts buffalo horns, W Ganjee ; 8 bales tanned skins, C Rajubally ; 60 cwts gum arabic, M M Hoosein ; 330 bales gin cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 199 cwts cotton flies, E Spinner and Co ; 9 bales tanned hides and 3 bales tanned skins, H Esmail.
Peninsular s—55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Hull.

Clio s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Indrani s—500 cwts castor seeds, J Fachiri ; 330 cwts copra, D Sassoon and Co.
Siam s—3 boxes silver frames, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Falls of Inversnaid s—1,500 cwts gingelly seed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 3,000 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Amana s—22 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

River Indus s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 1,998 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Cuba s—5,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Havre.

Knight of St George s—3,998 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—350 bales cotton, S Spinner and Co.
Indra s—2,000 cwt wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Worsley Hall s—410 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Strath Clyde s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 7,004 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 4,003 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 300 bales hemp, J L Kersten and Co ; 1,999 cwt myrabolums, E Spinner and Co ; 8,004 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Peveril s,—513 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co ; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 165 bales cotton, the Bombay Co Ld ; 165 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 557 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Pandora s,—1 parcel gold coins, J Vijanand.

For Venice.

Peninsular s,—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Peveril s,—200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Naples.

Indra s,—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 500 tons nails, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
D Balduino s,—624 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Canara s—103 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

For Tuticorin.

Canara s—50 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Roumania s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Odessa.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Khalif s—2,365 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Hongkong.

Rohilla s—25 bales twist, [illegible] 16 chests opium, J Nowroji ; 15 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 27th of April there were 232 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·9 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 187 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·5 per thousand. There were 2 deaths from small-pox, 35 from cholera, 57 from fevers, 51 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 Non-Asiatics, 5 Mixed Races, 159 Hindus, 60 Mohamedans, and 9 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 27th April was 232 against 187 and 172 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 8. There were 35 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 20 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 29. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 14 respectively, against 50 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·9 per mille per annum, against 27·8 the mean of the last five years.

Enticing away a Ward.—A European lady whose name did not transpire, applied on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a process against her brother-in-law, whose name was not stated, for enticing away a ward from her charge, a girl twelve years of age. Applicant stated that her ward was a native girl, who had been given to her at Madras, as a charity girl, during the famine there seven years ago, by her sister, who was a missionary lady. She had brought up this girl from the age of five years, along with another, also given to her by her sister at the same time, and they had been under her charge ever since. She had taught the girl needle-work, and she had become very useful. The reason of her brother-in-law having enticed the girl away was that she had instituted a civil suit against him for a sum of Rs. 800, which she had given him as a loan, and the girl was her only witness to the transaction. The girl was in the room when the money was given, and had seen and heard all that took place. In order to deprive her of this witness, he had enticed the girl away from her guardianship. His Worship referred the applicant to a Civil Court.—*Daily News.*

CRICKET AT THE CAPE.

Briggs, the Lancashire cricketer, has been interviewed since his return to England from the Cape. Amongst other things he says that the African cricket grounds are good ones, considering that ordinary turf is unknown there, and that matting wickets are universal. The best club by a long way is that at Kimberley, and then he would place Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Durban in the order named. The Durban ground is the prettiest of the lot, and is more like an English enclosure than any other in South Africa.

Grimmer, of Kimberley, a man with a delivery something like Alec Watson, is about the best bowler. Briggs came across, and Tancred, another Kimberley cricketer, is perhaps the leading batsman, although Cape Town can boast of two good men in the brothers, Richards and Milton (the latter an English public school-boy), whilst Vincent and Klink, from Kimberley, are really good men. Jones, of Port Elizabeth, is also a fine left-arm bowler.

Cricket is very popular everywhere at the Cape, and they are very anxious for another team to go out. Indeed, they asked Briggs to take out a professional English eleven. In addition to this, he had a very fine offer to go out to Kimberley for next season ; and the Johannesberg Cricket Club intimated that they were prepared to make a great advance even on the tempting sum offered by the Kimberley people.

Other members of the team had inducements held out to them, and Briggs believes, that Fothergill was offered £500 a year to go out and settle at Johannesberg. Messrs. C. A. Smith and M. P. Bowden have stayed behind to settle in the last-named town as stockbrokers, and Mr. Griers is also going to make that town his home, whilst Major Warton returns to keep Mr. Grieve company. The Hon. Mr. Coventry has joined the Bechuanaland Police Ride Corps.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA DUSTS of Unequalled Excellence. GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUSTS at Annas 11, 10, and 8 per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. and 3-15 p.m., respectively.

ICES! ICES!! Four kinds Daily, Every Day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Our Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4, and Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground in the improved latest pattern closed cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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TO BE SOLD.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

ALTHOUGH Silver was unaltered in London yesterday, at 42⅜d. per oz., Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, at £67½, and ⅛ higher in 4½ per cent., at £70⅞. Consols remained at 99 and Indian Sterling Loan at 109½. The market rates of discount were ⅛ lower both on short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 1⅝ and 1⅞ per cent. respectively. Extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta to the amount of some 2½ lakhs were placed by the Indian Council at the previous rate of 1s. 4 7-32d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 87½.

With the exception of an advance of 6d. per quarter in Liverpool quality of Linseed to arrive by both routes, all the quotations relating to General Produce under last evening's date have come unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool was still on the downward move yesterday, a further decline of 1-16d. in Mid-Americans having been established, at 6 1-16d., while Arrivals were lower to the same extent in all positions. The market closed quiet generally and dull for Surats, but the latter were unchanged in value. The sales aggregated only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady, and the quotation for Goods and Yarn wired show no change.

The spot price in New York was down 1-16 cent, at 11⅛; but August Futures were two points higher, at 10·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were considerably lighter than for last year on the corresponding day, though heavier to a greater extent than in 1887, the totals for the three years now comparing as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts	6,000	9,100	2,600
Three days' do.	14,000	20,500	5,500
Since 1st Sept. 1888	3,406,000	2,275,000	5,137,400

In presence of the continued depressing tenor of advices from Liverpool and New York, our local Cotton market has continued inactive; but the tone cannot be called lower than quiet and rates generally show little change from what they were at closing last evening. Business, however, has been upon a smaller scale again, the reported purchases hardly summing up more than 1,000 bales, consisting of Bengals, at Rs. 186-204, Dharwar at Rs. 226, and Dhollera, at Rs. 233, Dhulia, at Rs. 210, Untni at Rs. 198-203, and Westerns at Rs. 217 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been less enquiry in this market than there was yesterday, and only a small business has transpired; but the tone is still steady and prices are unchanged all round.

SEEDS keep firm, and a large business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has been reported again to-day on the basis of previous rates. Other descriptions are mostly quiet and unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,363	bales.
Wheat	13,444	cwt.
Linseed	6,937	„
Rapeseed	4,636	„
Gingelly	770	„
Groundnuts	751	„

FREIGHTS continue weak. There have been sellers at yesterday's rates, but buyers have been scarce, and what little business has transpired has been at a further decline, say of about 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE is steady. Merchant's Bills have come out at 1s. 4 11-32d. for the next two mails and at 1s. 4 5-16d. for the last two mails of the month, 1s. 4 9-32d. and 1s. 4¼d. having been offered for June delivery. Bank Telegraphic has been done in one direction at 1s. 4 7-32d. for cash. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d. to 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·72¼ to ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened this morning with a firmer feeling, and Fours were at one time quoted at 100⅓ for cash, with the next account at 100¼ and the 30th May 100⅜ to 7-16; but subsequently the market became weaker again, and at closing the rates were par for cash and 100 3-16 and 100 5-16 for the nearer and more distant settlements, respectively. 104 is now quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES—Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 995. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs 1,030. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 432½. In Mill shares there has been rather more doing, and with one exception, viz., that of Central India, Mill shares, which are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,140, all the alterations which we make on this line to-night favour holders of this scrip. New Great Eastern and Oriental have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 750 and Rs. 430 respectively. Indian Manufacturing, Jewraz Balloo, Maneckji Petit, and Presidency are all Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,070, Rs. 1,005, Rs. 1,275, and Rs. 1,025, respectively. Queen are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 887½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	995
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Iadian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	4 150
Kemp & Co., Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	363
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co					

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-14
Carolas	„	250
Mexican Dollars	„	224
Five-Franc Pieces	„	287
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness		106-10
Gold Leaf	„	23-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„	23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„	23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„	23-11
Pekin	„	23-4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

GRANT—April 21, at sea, between Ma[illegible]s and Colombo, St. Leger Alexander Barry, the infant son of A Grant, Esq, Executive Engineer, Punjab.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAI BUCHOOBAI—May 6, at Igutpuri, Bai Buchoobai, wife of Nanabhoy Framjee, Refreshment Rooms Keeper, aged 57 years.

HOWARD—May 6, at Parel Hill, Mr. William Howard, formerly of Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 78 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—April 29, at Commillah, Tipperah, the wife of A H Collins, Esq, B C S, of a son.

COLLIER—May 3, at Eden Fall, Darjeeling, the wife of F R S Collier, Esq, C S, of a daughter.

MORETON—April 28, at Kheri, Oudh, the wife of J D Moreton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PASCAL—MORRIS—May 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev H A Williams, M A, Edward M Pascal, Notary Public of Mandalay, Upper Burma, to Grace Madeline, third daughter of Mr George Norris, of Bangalore.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

ON the evening of Saturday last the Vaishnava community of Bombay was thrown into great and sudden convulsion by the arrest before judgment of Shree Goverdhanlalji Girdhariji "Maharaja Tikaet," or "Ruling Maharaja" of the Nathdwar Shrine in the territory of the Rana of Oodeypore, now on a short visit to this city. He arrived in Bombay on the 2nd April, his entrance into the city being marked by a great and enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the Vaishnavas, who regard him as an avatar or incarnation of the divinity. No one at that time entertained the remotest suspicion that the Maharaja, whose advent was the occasion of so much rejoicing, would be subjected to the indignity of arrest—and that too at the instance of his own father. It appears, however, that on Friday last a suit was filed against him by his parent, Goswami Girdhariji, for a claim amounting to some thirty-two lakhs of rupees. The plaint was supplemented by an affidavit stating that as the defendant was shortly to leave Bombay for Nathdwar with the view of obstructing or delaying the execution of any decree which may be passed against him in the suit, it was desirable, for the due protection of the plaintiff's right, that under section 478 of the Civil Procedure Code a warrant should be issued to arrest and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not furnish security for his appearance. The suit was filed on Friday, but the writ of arrest was not deposited in the Sheriff's office till the afternoon of Saturday. The Sheriff's bailiff executed the warrant on the person of the Maharaja at about 5 p.m. It is usual to produce the person so arrested before a Judge of the Court, but the arrest was so timed that this could not be done, and the Maharaja was driven off to the prison, his carriage being followed by hundreds of devotees naturally anxious to ascertain what had occurred. This the Maharaja himself did not quite know. When he asked whither he was being taken, the answer he got was that he was being taken to a safe place. In a few minutes he found that that safe place was no other than the civil jail at Umarkhadi. The consternation of the Maharaja on learning this may be imagined. His followers were thunderstruck, and the excitement and indignation knew no bounds when the news spread throughout the Native Town that the Maharaja was in the jail.

Both the day and the hour of arrest were so skilfully chosen that the maximum of inconvenience and indignity were insured to the Maharaja, with a minimum of opportunity for obtaining redress or bail. As it was Saturday evening, and as the next day was Sunday, when nothing could be done, a period of incarceration of more than 24 hours was the certain result of the arrest. Still every effort possible was promptly made. In the course of the evening Messrs. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Chaturbhooj Morarji, Gokaldas Madhavji, Harkisondas Narotamdas, Lukhmidas Khimji, Liladhar Shamji, Tribhuvandas Varjivandas, Dhurumsey Sundardas, and other leading devotees of the Maharaja, men not better known for their wealth than for their piety and zeal for the faith, with their solicitor, Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, proceeded to the jail. The Sheriff, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, was also there. Mr. Vurjivandas and his co-religionists were informed that at that late hour of the night they could do nothing better than wait upon one of the Judges of the High Court. They accordingly proceeded to the bungalow of Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, and laid the whole matter before his Lordship. They offered to stand security for the Maharaja, and produced for deposit the title-deeds of their property to the extent of thirty-two lakhs of rupees, the amount of the plaintiff's case. The Chief Justice doubted, not unnaturally, whether he had any power to interpose in the matter at that stage of the proceedings. He was not aware of the circumstances under which the warrant was granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Again, both parties to the suit were not duly represented before him, and the hour was unusual. Under these circumstances he did not consider he had the power to order the Maharaja to be set at liberty. He referred those present to the Sheriff, in whose custody the Maharaja was. The Sheriff could either keep him in the jail or in his own house, or elsewhere, adopting such precautionary measures as he thought proper for the production of the person of the Maharaja in court at the required time. The Banian and Bhattia gentlemen thereupon, in company with Mr. Owen, repaired direct to Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar. At the desire of the gentlemen above named he at last allowed the Maharaja to return to his house on their undertaking to indemnify him from all consequences thereby arising and on their satisfying him as to the production of the Maharaja on Monday morning. They made themselves severally and collectively responsible for the payment of the thirty-two lakhs claimed if they failed to produce the Maharaja before the Court. The worthy Sheriff had a good margin, the total of the bail subscribed amounting to a million of money.

The facts of the case, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are these:—The plaintiff Girdhariji Maharaja was deposed in May 1876 from the office of the high priest of the Nathdwar Shrine by order of the Political Agent of Meywar and the Maharana of Oodeypore. The reason for this step was that the Maharajah had neglected to send a daily present accompanied with pan-suparee to His Highness, which was the condition on which the Maharaja held the shrine as a sort of fief from the Maharana of Oodeypore. This at all events was the technical ground on which the strong measure of deposition was taken; the real objection to the continuance of the old Maharaja in that dignified and lucrative ecclesiastical seat was that, doubtless from overzeal, he had compelled pilgrims to subscribe largely and beyond what had been usual to the funds of the shrine, replying to the remonstrances addressed to him by the State with scorn and contumely, and finally cutting off the daily supply of pan-suparee to the Palace. He was deported from Nathdwar, and his son Goverdhanlalji appointed to succeed him on the *gadhi* as Maharaja to enjoy the revenue and emoluments appertaining to the office in his place. A formal certificate to that effect was given to the promoted son in March 1878. In February last the young Maharaja, who is said to be a pious and blameless youth, left Nathdwar on a pilgrimage to certain holy places in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad (Deccan), and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The Resident of Meywar, Colonel Miles, furnished him with a letter of introduction addressed to Government officials. This letter sets forth among other things, that "as the Maharaja is held in great veneration and esteem by all Hindu communities, it is requested that Government officials will kindly show him every civility and afford him every assistance in their power." The Maharaja visited Ajmere and Ahmedabad, and arrived in Bombay for a temporary sojourn. On the 6th April, his father, the plaintiff, wrote him a letter requiring him to desist from carrying about him all the emblems and insignia of the Tikaet Maharaja of Nathdwar, and representing himself as such to the Vaishnav community, and otherwise interfering with his own rights and privileges. The defendant consulted his solicitors before giving a reply to the letter, and in the meanwhile the plaintiff seems to have thought that he could best restrain the defendant from exercising his rights as Tikaet or ruling Maharaja by suing him for thirty-two lakhs of private treasure which, he alleged, had been deposited at the shrine for safe custody. This treasure, according to the plaintiff's contention, is his own personal property, and quite distinct from that which belonged to the shrine of Shree Nathji, which was hoarded elsewhere. Acting on his instructions, Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown filed a suit for the amount and applied for a warrant of arrest before judgment on the ground that the Maharaja was about to leave Bombay, and the arrest was effected on Saturday, as above stated. On the part of the Maharaja it is represented that the thirty-two lakhs which are claimed by the ex-Maharaja are part of the property of the shrine, to which the offerings were made in money and gold and silver vessels, and are in no respect the personal property of the Maharaja for the time being. In the afternoon of Monday both parties appeared at the bungalow of Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice. His Lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides, directed the Maharaja to be released, it being difficult to suppose that the Court had any jurisdiction in regard to this matter, the defendant Maharaja Goverdhanlalji not being a resident of Bombay within the meaning of the Code. His lordship also remarked that the fact of the Maharaja having a place in Bombay to receive offerings could not bring him within the jurisdiction of the Court. The news of the Maharaja's release was received with great rejoicing in the Native Town. The general feeling among the Vaishnava community is adverse to the ex-Maharaja. There appears to have been no ground for the pretence that the Maharaja intended to leave Bombay precipitately, and the action taken to have subjected to the indignity of arrest and imprisonment has secured for him general sympathy.

A SAUL has appeared among the prophets in France in the person of a M. Levalley, who at the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Paris-Lyons Railway raised a discussion as to the difference between Sunday observance in England and France. For any one but Max O'Rell to admit the possibility of a good thing coming out of the English Nazareth is sufficient matter for surprise, but that a man, particularly one engaged in commercial speculations, should proclaim the superiority of the English over the Continental observance of the Sabbath is simply astounding. Had Mr. Levalley urged merely the advisability of granting the railway employés a weekly day of rest—to be arranged for departmentally—the idea might have been brought within the range of practical politics. But he went further and asked for a Sunday rest for all railway employes, remarking, truly enough, that the question was as important from a social as from a Christian standpoint, and he did not see why Sunday should not be observed in France as it is in England. So contrary to national instincts is this that M. Levalley might just as well attempt to alter the courses of all the rivers of France. Sabbath observance in that country is so different from that in England that to give railway employés a Sunday holiday, except in the goods departments, is an absolute impossibility. An Englishman, as a rule, spends his day beneath his "own vine and fig-tree," or their equivalent, whilst a Frenchman would be looked upon as having reached the last stage of imbecility were he to dream of such a proceeding. In France, Sunday is the very day of all others on which Jacques Bonhomme goes abroad to air himself. Possibly that makes all the difference in the manner he goes to work on Monday morning, as compared to the English artisan, the one refreshed and vigorous, the other lamenting the succession of toil to pleasure. But Sunday trains in France are crowded to excess; extra trains run on suburban lines, and this has been the case ever since the iron-horse first ran there. M. Noblemaire, with one slight touch, brought this dreamer down to mother Earth, and as manager of the railway pointed out by what a sweeping social revolution M. Levalley's proposal had brought them to such a brink. But the difficulty might be met, so far as the practical phase of the question is concerned, by a more highly organised staff, to procure which the company should not grudge additional expense. The effect of M. Levalley's suggestion may be to some extent to ameliorate the condition of the lower grade servants, but M. Levalley's aim is to elevate the morals of his compatriots generally, and not to serve any particular class. When defeated in his Sunday-observance proposition, he next moved to clear away from the railway bookstalls all works of doubtful character—a proposal which received anything but serious consideration. In this respect the railway book stalls of France do not, after all, compare disadvantageously with those at the Indian railway stations.

WE understand that the sanitary, or rather insanitary, condition of Mahableshwar is at present causing something like anxiety. Whether it arises from experiments in conservancy, carried out under insufficiently severe supervision or from other causes, it appears to be a fact, for we have heard of it from several correspondents that Mahableshwar has never been so malodorous as at present. One correspondent, who is peculiarly able to speak with authority, informs us that some of the lanes and rides, particularly in the neighbourhood of Government House, are positively pestilential and such as to invite a visitation of disease. A more potent cause of this undesirable state of things than the experiments alluded to above is, this correspondent thinks, to be found in the immoderately numerous bands of followers which are allowed on the hill in the train of the native Chiefs and noblemen who are in great force this year. These, we are assured, in some cases run to hundreds. H. H. the Gaekwar has about 200 followers, the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger almost as many, while H. H. the Holkar of Indore is coming with another large contingent, and numerous others bring the aggregate up to an alarming total. The arrangements for these followers are necessarily of a camp-like character, whilst their due regulation is not so strict as it would be in a well conducted camp and hence the nuisance. It is needless to disguise the danger so widely complained of. We believe that Mahableshwar has the legal constitution of a Municipality, and it ought not to be difficult to bring the clauses of the act dealing with health and nuisances to bear upon the present objectionable state of things. The experience of Simla is a standing reminder that hill air does not in itself furnish any security against zymotic disease, and it would be well for the sanitary guardians of Mahableshwar to be wise in time, and to remember that in such matters prevention is emphatically better than cure.

H. H. THE JAM of NAVANAGAR has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Building Fund of the new Wilson College at Chowpatty.

THE Mandalay Church, according to a contemporary, was nearly burnt down on Good Friday. One of the punkah ropes during evening service knocked over a kerosine lamp and set the church on fire, which was put out with some little trouble.

MR. R. A. STERNDALE, Financial Department, will shortly retire from the service, writes a contemporary. Mr. Sterndale is better known to fame as a novelist than as a financier, having in his early days written that picturesque Maratta tale "Seoni: or, Camp Life on the Satpura Range": and as a naturalist he is better known than as either.

THE Prince of Wales has promised to honour Wales with a visit this year, and will preside on one day at the National Eisteddfod at Brecon. This is not the Prince's first appearance at the Eisteddfod, for he was present on one of the days when it was held at the Albert Hall, London, a year or two ago. The Prince is to be the guest of Sir Joseph Bailey, who has four seats in the neighbourhood of Brecon. The Baileys come from Yorkshire, their connection with Wales being comparatively recent. One of them married into the Crawshay family, and they owe their great wealth mainly to the iron and coal industries.

HERE is a curious coincidence which may well set superstitious tongues wagging. Captain Ingram, who was recently killed by an elephant in South Africa, some time before his death, unwound the cere-cloth of an Egyptian mummy. Inside he discovered a tablet which, being translated, was found to prophesy that the person who profaned the grave-clothes would die a violent death within three months of his sacrilegious act and his bones be scattered to the winds. Within the prescribed time the threat or prophecy came true. Captain Ingram was killed in South Africa, and only his thigh bone remained to attest his fate.

"CARMEN SYLVA," the Queen of Roumania, is a most industrious *litterateur*. She has given herself almost wholly to literature, and works harder, perhaps, than many professional writers. She is at her desk at six every morning, and writes till eleven, when she holds her daily receptions. She is a fairly good versifier, and has written three plays, which, however, have had but little success. Her guide, philosopher, and friend in literature is M. Alphonse Daudet, the Parisian novelists, to whom she sends all her productions for criticism before venturing upon publication. She is now at work upon a drama which she hopes to see brought out at the Gymnase Theatre in Paris. Her best vein is fiction, but this, with characteristic perversity, she will not admit. She hopes to take rank as a dramatist, and cares little for the certain success which awaits her in the domain in future.

MR. EDMOND O'DONOVAN, who was killed in the Soudan, was one of the latest authorities on the value of Khelat-i-Nadir, the great stronghold which the Persians have given up to the Russians. He described it in his letters from Central Asia. The cession—which is however denied—is likely to cause some lively discussion between the Foreign Offices of London and St. Petersburg. Khelat-i-Nadir is an impregnable position, very fertile and well watered, on the confines of Persia, and commanding the approaches to Afghanistan. It is by far the most important natural fortress in Central Asia. It is a sort of inland Gibraltar.

A VERY lively controversy has been waging in certain circles as to the origin of the name "America." A theorist of American origin and of "Donnelly" turn of mind finds the name a common one all over Central America, and rushes to the conclusion that the name of the New World is of aboriginal origin, and that Vespucci himself had no right whatever to the name of Amerigo. The point has, however, been set definitely at rest. Signor Govi recently set before the Roman Academy a letter written by Vespucci to Stanga, the Milanese Commissioner at Genoa, under date Seville, 30th December, 1492. The signature reads "Amerigho Vespucci." The authenticity of the letter is practically established by the handwriting, the turn of expression, and the subject, and also by the fact that Signor Govi described it in the Gonzaga archives at Mantua, together with other documents that referred to it.

THE Dean of Windsor has addressed a long letter to the *Times* calling on the Ritualists to explain what sort of a Court would satisfy them. He seems to assume, writes the *Churchman* that the Ritualistic clergy are amongst the best members of the Church of England; that they are only troubled by doubts as to the validity of decisions given by our existing Courts; and consequently that the questions at issue are to be regarded as affecting the tribunals rather than the ritual of the National Church. The Dean then proceeds to urge that unless the Ritualists concur in a settlement of the matter, the end of it will be disestablishment. We beg leave to point out to him that the real grievance of the Ritualists is to be found in the decisions rather than in the constitution of the Courts. But, apart from this, we are amazed at the coolness with which writers assume that the Protestant question can be settled without any influence being exerted by the Protestant and Evangelical body.

A HOME correspondent writes:—Captain Hector S. Vandeleur, landlord of the Kilrush and other estates in West Clare, where the choice now lies between eviction and arbitration, is personally a harmless sort of person. His tenants believe that if he were left to himself he would by no means be an unreasonable landlord to deal with as Irish landlords go. This Irish landlord's house is one of the most beautifully situated in Western Ireland. The grounds about it are a perfect paradise. From the mansion window you get a magnificent view of the estuary of the Shannon, and of the remote jagged peaks of Kerry. Do the landlord and his family live there? Not they. Mrs. Vandeleur dislikes the place, and has no love for her husband's six hundred tenants. Now, however, Mr. Vandeleur has visited Kilrush with a view to settling the eighteen months' dispute between himself and his tenants by some sort of compromise. The latest suggestion was that the whole matter should be submitted to the arbitration of Sir Charles Russell, and this has been acted upon.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRAWFORD CASE,

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. A. Baumann, member for Peckham, has given notice of a motion that the conduct of the Bombay Government in respect to the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford has been unfair and vindictive and calls for the censure of the House of Commons.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

CONCLUSION OF MR. PARNELL'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Sir Richard Webster's cross-examination of Mr. Parnell was concluded yesterday. Mr. Parnell explained that his allusion in the Commons to Secret Societies having ceased to exist referred solely to Ribbonism.

THE NAVAL DEFENCES.

In the House of Commons last night the Naval Defence Bill was read a second time by a majority of 141 votes.

DEATH OF COUNT TOLSTOI.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 7.

Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, who introduced the late scheme of Local Government Reform in Russia, is dead.

THE PORTE AND ZANZIBAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

The Porte has ordered the Turkish Mission to be stopped, which was about to be sent to Zanzibar.

A PILOT DROWNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Information has been received of the death by drowning of a pilot, Mr. E. Shaw, who, in company with Mr. Tozer and Mr. Rope, also pilots, were umping over a bar across a creek on the seaface of the Sunderbands when the tide was running very strong. They were knocked over by a heavy surf and carried beyond their depth. They then made for land in the creek, which Mr. Tozer and Mr. Rope succeeded in doing, but Mr. Shaw was not seen again. Deceased was a very powerful man, and it is surmised he could scarcely have been exhausted as the distance to land was only about 80 yards.

THE MANIKPORE-JHANSI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The section of the Manikpore-Jhansi Railway from Jhansi to Mau will be opened next month and the whole line in August.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Martindale, First Political Assistant, acts in charge of the Central India Agency, when Mr. Hervey proceeds on privilege leave.

THE CHITTAGONG-ASSAM RAILWAY.

The Revenue and Agricultural Department are now considering how far the concessions asked for by the Chittagong-Assam Railway Company can be granted. The company, of which Sir Theodore Hope is the leading spirit, ask for 10 square miles of land for every mile of railway.

THE PRESIDENCY ARMY COMMANDS.

It is thought that, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Government of India, supported by the Duke of Connaught, the abolition of the Presidency Army Commands will not be sanctioned. There is a strong opposition to the movement on part of Horse Guards and certain members of the Secretary of State's Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 26th ult., left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. this afternoon, and the s.s. Carthage for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The B I S N Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The P and O Company's steamer Nepaul arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 8.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	87½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅞
Bar Silver	42⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 7.	
10 p.m.	81·2
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.	
6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	90·1
2 p.m.	89·5
4 p.m.	88·6

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 6.

THE Mahableshwar Season has been so often described that there is little left to be said. The merry month of May as enjoyed in this happy resort is always much the same—a sameness ever fresh and delightful. Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of the lovely hills, and though the amusements are for the most part a repetition of those of seasons gone by, no one will be found to pronounce them "flat, stale, and unprofitable." There is a general complaint that the climate is better this year than usual, nevertheless the breezes are almost as fresh and bracing as those of spring-time in Europe; and judging by the bright complexions and the very general enjoyment of vigorous exercise, it is clear that the spirit of health is abroad, and that none need "fee the doctor for the nauseous draught."

On Tuesday, the 30th, there was a large dinner party and still larger dance at Government House, which, like all Lady Reay's entertainments, was pronounced delightful. The fair dancers *à la Cinderella*, all left by 12 o'clock, and consequently looked as fresh at badminton next morning as the most exacting fairy god-mother could wish. How many princes were enthralled by their fairy feet the night before is not yet revealed.

Mr. Crowe gave one of his familiar garden parties on Monday, the 29th, before leaving India for a season. All Mahableshwar repaired to the Glade, a charming shady spot belonging to Mr. Crowe. The evening proved cloudy and cool, and the game of rounders and other reminiscences of school-days was enjoyed to the full. Mr. Crowe had specially asked his juvenile friends to the mirthful maze, and a very happy time they had. Their Excellency Lord and Lady Reay and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were at the party. The company left a little before dark and drove to the lake on the Panchgunny road to see the experimental firing of star shells by the Mountain Battery stationed at Mahableshwar. This is a plan for illuminating the enemies' position, so that aim may be taken as truly in darkness as in daylight. The little ones present, knowing and caring nothing of the circumstance of glorious war and its terrors, believed they were looking on at brilliant fireworks. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Little people always muster strong at Mahableshwar, where the climate brings back their roses, and there are always kind hearts to design entertainments for them. On Thursday last Mrs. Cane gave a juvenile party in honour of her son's birthday. The garden was gay with the little ones in their prettiest dresses, and there were conjurors, swings, and a picnic supper, including the renowned Mahableshwar dish, strawberries and cream, for their entertainment. Mr. Cane, Captain Herbert, and Captain Brooke, forgot their dignity, and were boys again for the time being, much to the delight of the little folk, who made the woods ring with their joyous shouts. During the Government of Lord Reay, Mahableshwar has become a favourite resort of Indian Princes. They doubtless find it a good opportunity for discussing State difficulties with His Excellency, whose sympathy with both Princes and people is well-known. This very desirable contact with the Government has, however, brought about difficulties, for an Indian Rajah is unaccustomed to travel without a large retinue, and Mahableshwar houses being mere cottages are unsuited for the accommodation of hundreds of followers. Tents had to be pitched and numberless huts of straw constructed, and then the evil of such crowded compounds became apparent. An outbreak of typhoid and a water famine were imminent, so Dr. Murphy, our energetic Superintendent, with firm persuasiveness assured the Princes that they must banish all followers, except those absolutely necessary, and it is creditable to the Native Chiefs concerned that the sweet reasonableness of the order was at once acceded to, and in less than twenty-four hours a cavalcade of phaetons, tongas, and carts might have been seen wending their way to Wye, and now the Mahableshwar lanes have almost regained their wonted sweetness, and the terrors of sickness and want of water no longer haunt the residents.

The little Mahableshwar church looked unusually bright and pretty this Easter with floral and other decorations. A lovely Frontal had been sent in time for Easter Sunday by Mrs. Portman as a parting gift on her leaving India. The costly cloth is of creamy whiteness, beautifully embroidered by ladies of the All Saints' Sisterhood. Perhaps the altar cloth should next be renewed by some generous hand, as its dingy shade is hardly in keeping with the delicate tints of the Frontal. The church is well attended and all dissension at rest, the Nineteenth Century Reformer, who divided his hearers into two camps, being far away and almost forgotten.

The season is hotter than usual, so badminton is favoured as a morning pastime in preference to tennis, and large parties assemble at the badminton three times a week, the invitations and refreshments being given by Mrs. Adam on one morning, Mrs. Cooke on another, and Mrs. Salaman on the third. The shed is thronged with players and spectators, showing how enjoyable these morning meets prove. The fortnightly dinners and dances at the Frere Hall are also well attended, and there will be an extra dance on Friday next in honour of the Mahableshwar races, so there is no lack of amusements.

The Mahableshwar tiger slayer, Captain Herbert, brought down a splendid beast one day last week, measuring 9 feet 6 inches and another tiger, though at present at large, is doomed.

Doctor Murphy has made several improvements this year, and the rumour that he is going away is received with universal regret. The new road round the lake for which the generous Maneckji Petit should be thanked, is now the favourite drive. The new children's play-ground, called the Reay Garden, is also a great improvement. The triangular piece of ground near the bazaar and very centrally situated used to be crowded with "reklas," and the air thereabouts was continually rent by the discordant voices of the wrangling cart-wallahs. The spot is now a charming garden, where flowers of the sweetest smell abound, and where the merry voices of children may be heard as they romp within the safe enclosure, or enjoy the swings and merry-go-round so thoughtfully provided for them.

The unusual heat of the sun has almost restricted calling to the evening hours—to an exchange of cards in fact—as few care to stay within after 5 o'clock. The innovation is very generally approved, especially as more formal calling will so soon have to be done in the plains, but there is another disputed point regarding calling that the heat will not settle. The vexed question is as to the rank and rights of unmarried ladies when doing the honours of their fathers' households. No concession should be made, say the matrons, no matter how taxing the social duties may be that fall to the lot of the young ladies in question in consequence of the prominence of their fathers' position. Spinsters, say the majority, can have no rank, and all must come under one rule.

MESSRS. COOK AND SON'S STEAM-LAUNCH.

LAST evening Messrs. T. Cook and Son, through their local manager, Mr. Howse, invited a number of prominent shipping gentlemen and their friends to a cool and enjoyable trip round the harbour on their new launch—a spick and span neat little craft—which is to carry pleasure-seekers to places of interest across the harbour. Mr. Uloth and Mr. Shields, of the P. and O. Company, Mr. Montague Turner, of the B. I. S. N. Co., Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Miss Duxbury, Mr. Chalk, Mrs. and Miss Chalk, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Stacey, Mrs. and the Misses Fischer, Mr. Smetham, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hallams, Mr. J. H. Furneaux, and other ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation and participated in the pleasure of a smart cruise of two hours' duration. The launch went well and smoothly, and the shipping gentlemen congratulated Messrs. Cook and Son on their acquirement.

PARSEES AND CONGRESS.

THE following letter has been addressed by Dr. K. R. Viccaji to the managing committee of the Presidency Association regarding the reception of the fifth Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay next December:—

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter, dated the 4th instant, wherein I am requested to state if I would consent to serve on the Congress Reception Committee, which you, gentlemen, are now organising for the purpose of arranging the reception of the Indian National Congress to be assembled in our city next Christmas. In reply I have to state that I must decline, with thanks, your invitation to join the Indian National Congress movement for reasons which I may be permitted to state here as briefly as possible:—

Howsoever good, loyal, and patriotic may be the aims and aspirations of the political association styling itself "The National Congress of India," I think a very small community like ours (the Parsees of Western India) ought to be very cautious how it joins the great mass of educated India—the Hindoos and Mussulmans—in a political movement, which is not looked upon favourably by a majority of the English rulers of India. India, it must be admitted, is a peculiar country governed on peculiar principles, and in my opinion in all our political relations with our rulers, we Parsees should never forget that we are here in this, "the country of the Hindoos," as foreign settlers, and hence we ought to behave like the Jewish and Armenian subjects of the Indian Government, and invariably try to keep aloof as a body from every form of political demonstration.

Although politically speaking we are classed with the Hindoos and Mohammedans as "natives of India," and enjoy with them the same privileges and are subject to the same disabilities as regards the Arms Act, &c., that is no reason why we should make a common cause with them in any political tirade directed against our rulers—the English in India. Even after twelve centuries of settlement in this country, our number as a community is still so very insignificant, that beyond the precincts of one presidency our presence, nay, I may say, our very existence, is unknown to many. We are by race, religion, habits, manners, and feelings, and, above all, by our ancient historical associations, still so far removed from the millions of India, that were we as a body to ally ourselves politically with the Hindoos and Mussulmans, and, like them, begin to act and to preach in a criticising spirit against the shortcomings of our English rulers of India, we would be courting a risk in the near future the consequences of which are not difficult to foresee.

Our Parsee community, I say, is so very small that as yet we are not in a position to spare a single fighting soldier to the Government of India for the defence of the country, nor after twelve centuries of settlement in this country can we point to a single public edifice or monument of our own to commemorate our fraternization with it; nor have any of our people yet succeeded in attaining a position similar to that of the great zemindars, talukdars, or jagheerdars of Bengal, Oudh, and the Deccan, as owners of vast acres of land and fields. We must for ever remain, as we have hitherto been, as foreign settlers from Persia into India, who have long since been naturalized as British Indian subjects of the British Government. Our rights, as such, have invariably been recognized by our English rulers, and under their fostering care we have developed ourselves into a prosperous sect or people of India, whose name and influence are now felt all over the country, especially over Western India.

As a community, I think we Parsees have no reason to grumble against the way India is governed by its English administrators, and we cannot claim to ourselves the same right for political demonstrations as our Hindoo and Mohammedan brethren. These latter have a right and a justification for making them. The advent of English rule in India has dethroned many Hindoo and Moslem dynasties, and deprived the Hindoo and Mussulman races of their sovereign birthrights of governing their own country. The great historical monuments of India, like the *Taj*, the *Kutub Minar*, and other various forts and fortresses, musjids and temples, scattered all over the country remind and recall to the educated Hindoo and Mussulman, the past greatness, glory, and power of their ancestors, whom the English supplanted. And hence the present generations of educated Hindoos and Mohammedans are perfectly justified in claiming for themselves a larger share in the Government of the country than what is allowed to them; in insisting on an economic form of administration; in claiming admission to higher or commissioned ranks and commands of the Indian army, most of which is manned by their countrymen, the fighting or military races of Hindoos and Mussalmans, and finally in ventilating their various real or fancied grievances against what is really to them the foreign administration of the country.

For us our interests and our political relations with our rulers demand a policy of perfect neutrality or indifference. And I should like to see every educated Parsee—be he a lawyer, a medical man, or a merchant—disavow in the infancy of this great political demonstration—the Indian National Congress—his connection and his sympathy with it. I believe we run no risk of courting disfavour or unpopularity from the Hindoos and Mussalmans by thus separating so early from their political aspirations. The active share our community has hitherto taken and is still taking in every movement for the social, educational, and economic advancement of our countrymen will invariably stamp us as the fellow-workers of the Hindoos and Mussalmans of Western India; and notwithstanding our political segregation, we will still continue in our daily intercourse to be the brethren or *bhaibunds* of our countrymen—the Hindoos and Mohammedans of India.—yours, &c.,

May 7. KAIKHUSRO R. VICCAJI.

PARSEES AS CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An English pamphlet, entitled "Cricket," says: "With the exception of the Parsees, who stand out prominently above all other Orientals in the matter of imbibing Western ideas, the Natives of India can hardly be said to have acquired much interest in our national game." It is gratifying to know that cricket is taking such a strong hold upon the Parsees, and it is certainly largely due to the indulgence offered to the Parsees by the Bombay Gymkhana that such is the case. The public interest in cricket that the Bombay Gymkhana can command is very great, and when its members meet the Parsees or play the Poona or mofussil teams, for instance, all round cricket is excellent. Though the exigencies of their professions and other circumstances have prevented the Parsees from gaining the same amount of prominence which has been the good fortune of many English cricketers, their record in cricket during the last three years is by no means an ordinary or uneventful one. To popularise the national game, I would urge, in the interests of the cricket-loving public and the game itself, that the Bombay Gymkhana should make it convenient to arrange for the ensuing season fixtures with some individual Parsee clubs, as they do with other English teams of less fame. The game would then soon receive the stimulus it so sorely stands in need of. I may therefore mention the "Baronet," "City of Bombay," "Elphinstone," "John Bright" and young Zoroastrian Clubs, which possess without doubt very strong elevens good enough to hold their own anywhere and capable of giving the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay public an idea of first-class English cricket. Matches of this kind would in all probability be of immense benefit to both the English and Parsee cricketers, and when the English team under Mr. Vernon visits India next winter Bombay will not only have the proud privilege of first welcoming the great devotees of the game, but will also have courage to offer them a stubborn resistance and help to keep its prestige by securing the first and foremost place in cricket as it has done in all other matters. If this suggestion does not suit the cricket authorities of the Bombay Gymkhana I would then suggest that at least four fixtures with the Parsees, instead of two, be arranged, that Parsee cricketers may have an opportunity of trying their mettle in the ensuing season.—Yours, &c.,

P. D. KANGA.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL T. RUDD, M.S., is about to proceed from Allahabad to Simla on privilege leave for sixty days.

MAJOR H. MEYRICK, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, has been granted leave of absence for five months.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Brigade-Surgeon J. B. Hamilton, M.D., Medical Staff, to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Districts, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General P. B. Smith granted sick leave to England.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL A. J. COWIE, on retirement from the service, receives an ordinary pension of £700 per annum and an additional pension of £250 per annum aggregating £1,000 in all.

PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Hiralal Tribhowandas presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit to you the audited balance-sheet and the statement of income and expenditure showing the result of the company's working for the year ending 31st December 1888. Your directors regret that the account shows a loss of Rs. 14,666-11-10, but they beg to state that the loss is attributable to the following causes:—1st.—To breakage of certain machinery which had to be replaced, and which resulted in the mills being stopped for some days. 2nd.—To the building of the tank wall which necessitated the water from the tank being pumped out, the consequence being that there were occasional stoppages in the working of the engine. The replacement of the machinery cost about Rs. 3,000, and the building of the tank wall cost Rs. 2,500, over and above the amount set apart for the work in the last year's account. Both these sums are included in the said sum of Rs. 14,666-11-10. Your directors beg to inform you that in the month of October last they brought out from England Mr. John Barnes as spinning and carding master for the company's mills. The machinery was inspected by some experts, and acting on their advice your directors have, in the interest of the company, ordered out new machinery of the value of about Rs. 60,000. The whole of the blow-room machinery will be replaced and 12 ring frames will be substituted for the old throstles. The order for the whole of this machinery, with the exception of the openers, has been given to Mr. N. N. Wadia, Agent for Messrs. Platt Brothers, and the openers are taken from Messrs. Crighton and Sons. Your directors are assured that on this new machinery being put up there will be an appreciable improvement in the working of the mills, and they trust that their action in ordering out this new machinery will meet with your approval. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that looking to the state of company, and the fact that new machinery was required, the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, have out of their commission contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of the new machinery. This sum will for the present be credited to the depreciation fund account, and will be applied in payment of the machinery. The actual stock at the mills on 31st December last was taken by the auditors. The company's property is insured in the sum of Rs. 1,150,000. In accordance with clause 95 of the company's articles of association two of your directors, *viz.*, Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi and Hiralall Tribhowandas, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi and Hiralal Tribhowandas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs E. G. Cabral and Govind Gungadhur were re-elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

THE long period that has elapsed since the public of Bombay were moved by the appeal of Mr. A. C. Oliphant and others to raise an Hospital Endowment Fund makes it necessary to recapitulate the principal objects for which the fund was then subscribed.

At the meeting held in the Town Hall in June, 1875, a committee was formed to obtain subscriptions "to improve the condition of the inmates of the hospital, to supplement hospital work for the relief and comfort of the sick and poor Europeans in Bombay, to provide nurses and to assist towards the expenses of European women on the spot willing to be taught nursing, to afford help to the sick poor in hospital and to their families, and to enable patients to obtain change either to the hills, or to Europe as far as the means of the fund admit."

To the amount Rs. 70,000 then subscribed, a further sum of Rs. 10,500 was added in 1883, collected in this city alone, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Comber and Mr. Cassels. The interest of the fund, together with contributions from the two railway companies, have been devoted to the abovenamed objects. The committee have contributed to meeting part of the cost of a European Female Nursing Establishment, which—thanks to the interest developed in this cause by the movement above referred to—was soon after approved of by Government and received their support.

Much as was gained by the introduction, as far back as 1878, of European nurses into the hospital, it was not till 1884, when the Sisters of All Saints undertook the superintendance of the nursing, that the condition of that most important branch of hospital management could be described as being up to that high standard now generally recognized as necessary to the proper treatment of the sick. It will be a satisfaction to the contributors to the fund and to Europeans of all ranks throughout Central and Northern India, as well as in this Presidency, for whom this hospital is available in times of sickness and disease to know that the physician in charge, Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, has recently spoken of the nursing as leaving little to be desired. The committee, however, are aware that the number of nurses might with advantage be increased, especially for night work. With the nursing establishment of the hospital as a nucleus, the Sisters of All Saints have, as far as permitted by the condition of their funds, brought out from England additional trained nurses, and have thus made available to private houses, both in Bombay itself and up-country the advantages of capable and trained nursing.

During the past four years, this resource has been so freely used that the committee confidently believe there is scarcely a single member of the richer class of the community who cannot, from personal experience, testify to the great boon the Sisters have thus conferred. Day by day the demand increases, and the nurses are sought for from all parts of India, and are also frequently required to accompany invalids on their homeward voyage. The committee have decided to make another appeal to the generosity of the public to enable them to increase the number of nurses, not only for the hospital, but for the public generally.

Again, at the request of the committee, the Government have consented to set apart a limited number of private wards, the committee promising that they would undertake to obtain further contributions towards their maintenance. Daily experience shows how much this boon will be appreciated by patients from up-country to whom this is the only first class Hospital available, and who, from the nature of their profession, have no homes where in their illness they can be treated with care and attention.

The third object of this appeal is for the building and provision of a Convalescent Home in connection with the hospital. The committee trust that funds will be available to make it large enough to take in from time to time other patients besides those sent up from the Hospital; while at the same time it will afford the opportunity of giving a complete change to the nurses and Sisters in rotation as they may require it. This scheme has the cordial support of his Excellency the Governor, and the committee are sanguine that their appeal to the public will not be in vain, and that all Europeans will subscribe to place the new St. George's Hospital on the highest footing of efficiency as regards nursing, with a Convalescent Home as an additional aid, and that both European and native employers of European labour will especially contribute to its support.

Of the subscribers in 1883, more than half have left Indi: while of those who so liberally subscribed in 1875, there are but few remaining. The public, to whom the committee now appeal, have for the most part never been asked to contribute towards the Endowment Fund of the European General Hospital of Bombay.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, and acknowledged in the daily papers, and offers of quarterly or annual contributions will be gratefully accepted by the committee.

Bombay, March 1, 1889.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA IN BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The absence of any kind of demonstration with which His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has been received in Bombay on his arrival from Europe, has been the topic of general conversation among the Padroadists in Bombay. Notwithstanding the telegram that His Grace despatched to the Bishop of Damaun from Aden, announcing his arrival by the mail steamer, the community remained unmoved. His reception at the Apollo Bunder by the solitary Vicar-General and the secretary to the Bishop of Damaun is significant. On Tuesday morning His Grace visited the Church of Dabul and said the Mass there, but unfortunately there were fewer people than are found on ordinary days. His Grace's departure on Tuesday afternoon was attended but by a few priests. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay visited His Grace on Sunday evening, and His Excellency the new Governor of Damaun also paid him a visit. His Grace has proceeded to Matheran, where he will remain for some days and thence will proceed to his diocese by railway.

THE SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

AN inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr T. Blaney, at Frere Road into the circumstances attending the death of Arthur Alexander Rodrigues, who on Tuesday evening was drowned by the capsizing of a tony near Stone Bunder, in which he was in together with his brother, Charles Rodrigues, and two other boys named Frank Smith and Edwin Smith. Deceased was the son of Mr. Alex. Rodrigues, an accountant in the Public Works Department. His age was 19 years and 2 months. He was a student in St. Xavier's College preparing for the B. A. Examination. About 5 p.m. on Tuesday Frank Smith and his brother, Edwin, went to the Stone Bunder. There they saw three little boys in a tony, which was in the water, at the bunder about 40 yards from the steps. They asked them to come and fetch them on shore, as they could not manage the tony they were in. On this the two Smiths and another boy named Pires got into another tony and went out to them and brought them on shore and landed them. Just as they got back to the bunder the deceased and his brother Charles walked there and got into the tony that the Smith's were in and went out for a row. The deceased and his brother were sitting on seats in the middle of the tony. Frank Smith was at one end and his brother Edwin at the other, all sitting on seats. There were only two oars in the tony. Frank Smith was using one and his brother Edwin the other. After they had gone about 40 yards from the bunder, the deceased put his hand over the side to paddle with it, saying it would make the tony go faster. He leant over as he put his hand in the water, and the tony upset and threw them all out into the water. Frank and Edwin Smith clung to the tony. Deceased and his brother were a little away from them and they could not swim. Deceased, it appears, called for help, but the boatmen who were in the boats near them did not go to their rescue. The brother of the deceased sank 2 or 3 times, when a Mr. William Duncan Small, an examiner in the Public Works Accountant's Office, who was at the bunder at the time, seeing that the deceased did not rise to the surface at once, threw off his coat jumped in, and swam to Charles, seized him, and put him into a tony. He then dived about for the deceased, but could not find him. He became exhausted and had to give up the search. Immediately after the deceased was held up by a boatman in a canoe and brought on shore, when he was turned round once or twice, but respiration was not induced. Deceased was then put into a victoria and taken to the European General Hospital, where the doctors endeavoured to restore animation, but without success, as life was extinct. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Arthur Alexander Rodrigues was caused by his having been drowned in the sea by the accidental capsizing of a tony."

LECTURE BY A PARSI LADY.

THE eighth public lecture of the season in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali was delivered at the Framji Kavasji Institute on Tuesday, the 30th April, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. It was for the first time, not only in the annals of the Society, but also in the history of the Parsi community, that a Parsi lady appeared as a public lecturer, and the novelty and unprecedented nature of the occasion, coupled with the abilities of the lecturer, attracted an unusually large gathering, including more than 200 Parsi ladies.

The lecture hall and gallery of the Institute were overcrowded long before the lecture commenced. The subject chosen for the discourse was "Lungs, their functions, and the effects of social habits thereon," and received a very popular and interesting treatment at the hands of the lady-lecturer, Dr. Miss Ratanbai Ardeshir Malbarvala, one of the first passed batch of female medical students of the Grant Medical College.

The chairman having introduced the lecturer to the audience, Miss Malbarvala commenced the lecture amid deafening cheers. She began by defining the lungs as the chief organs of respiration. She then explained with the help of diagrams the situation of the lungs in the human frame, their structure, weight, and colour, and the important part they play in the human system. The lobules and air-cells of the lungs were next adverted to, and their use in admitting a large quantity of air into a small compass was explained. According to calculation, she said, the number of air-cells in each of the two lungs is about fifty to sixty lakhs. The position, construction, and functions of the respiratory tubes, the trachea, and the bronchi, were then explained, as also the chief object of respiration, namely, to inhale oxygen and exhale carbonic acid gas, and thereby to purify the blood. When the pure external air enters the body, said the lecturer, the lungs expand to make room for the air, and thereupon the oxygen of the air enters the pulmonary capillaries, and the carbonic acid gas diffuses out from the capillaries into the air-cells when the lungs contract again and the impure air is then exhaled from the lungs. From these facts she explained the evil consequences resulting from breathing the impure exhaled air over and over again, the first symptoms manifesting themselves in uneasiness, headache, rapid breathing, and unconsciousness. She added that the human organism can by habit adapt itself to all kinds of impurities, but such adaptation cannot take place without injuriously affecting the vital processes of the body. The lecturer then dwelt at great length on the disadvantages of crowded and ill-ventilated houses and schools and the evil effects thereof in the case of young students in particular. She, however, expressed her satisfaction at the existence of a few well-ventilated schools in this city and the introduction of calisthenics in one or two local girls' schools. Great stress was laid on the necessity of healthy, physical exercises for girls as well as boys, and especially the advantages of open air exercise. The injurious effects of heavily burning gas lights and kerosine oil lamps in crowded localities, where there is no provision made for letting out the carbonic acid gas produced by the burning of such lights were then referred to. In the course of her observations on the subject she explained that the oxygen so necessary for human respiration is taken up by these lights which give out instead carbonic acid gas to the detriment of human health. The baneful effects of tight dress, and especially of corsets and stays among ladies, were then impressively expatiated upon. In doing so, she showed with the help of diagrams the extent to which some of the lower ribs are capable of being compressed by means of pressure, such as that of tight dress and of stays and corsets in particular, and how the other parts of the body, such as the liver, lungs, &c., are thereby affected and even displaced and how respiration, circulation, and the muscular apparatus of the trunk suffer in consequence, and the general outline of the body gets deformed. She concluded by saying that this age was an age of imitation, the Parsis imitating Europeans, the Hindus imitating Parsis, and others in their turn following suit, and unintentionally falling victims to injurious fashions and customs, and that it was with a view to nip the evil in the bud that she had expressed the follies of fashion by showing a dark picture of the consequences, and she therefore appealed to her hearers to remove this evil, to teach their children the proper mode of respiration, and to attend to physical culture side by side with mental training.

At the close of the lecture the chairman made a few observations, and thanked the lecturer for her able, interesting, and popular discourse. In doing so he gave a brief history of the origin of the fund in aid of medical women in India, pointing out that there was present at the lecture the only native gentleman who co-operated with Mr. Kittredge in promoting the scheme (namely, Mr. S. S. Bengali, the vice-president of the society), and that the discourse of the evening was one of the happiest results of that movement, surpassing even the expectations that the promoters could have in view at the time of organizing the scheme. He added that it was the first attempt of a Parsi lady to lecture in public, and it was a very successful one, and Miss Malbarvala, therefore, deserved great credit. He concluded by saying that there was a wide field of usefulness open to lady-doctors, and expressed a hope that Dr. Miss Malbarvala would in future years continue her laudable efforts commenced that day under the auspices of the society, and that her example would be followed by her professional sisters. The proceedings terminated with a brief address, at the desire of the chairman, by Pandita Ramabai. She touched especially on the baneful effects of tight dress, and stated that the fashion of wearing tight dresses having recently found its way among the Japanese ladies, their American sisters, who had just begun to perceive the mischievous consequences of the evil amongst themselves, came forward to advise their Japanese friends to refrain from the use of such dresses.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Prayer meeting. Address by Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, 8 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. All are cordially invited to attend.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay met yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices. In the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. Blaney presided, and the others present were:—Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carooll, M. N. Banaji, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashanker, and Fajulbhoy Visram.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

The resolution of the Corporation "that the subject of the employment of the subordinate establishment on the building of the new Municipal office be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration with a view to obtaining the services of a full-time clerk of works, but that the full amount now recommended by the Standing Committee is sanctioned in the meantime," came before the Standing Committee for consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended that the best thing to do in the meantime would be to ascertain what terms the services of Mr. Sittaram could be obtained as a full-time clerk of works.

The Committee agreed to this, and the Municipal Commissioner was requested to ascertain the terms from Mr. Sittaram.

CHAIN OF OFFICE FOR PRESIDENT OF CORPORATION.

Further consideration was resumed of the designs of a chain and badge of office for the President of the Corporation, and it was resolved, after a brief discussion, "that the designs for a chain and badge of office for the President now laid on the table be passed on to the Corporation. The probable cost will be from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000, but the cost cannot be defrayed from the Municipal fund."

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee afterwards considered a correspondence on the question of admission of the subordinate staff of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital to the Municipal Pension Fund, but the Committee, without much discussion unanimously came to the conclusion that the staff of the hospital, not being municipal servants, they could not be admitted under the pension rules of the Corporation.

WATER-RATE AT NOWROJI HILL.

The Committee next had under consideration a letter, dated 13th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding brief precis of the correspondence on the subject of water-rate in respect of properties on Nowroji Hill reclamation ground and quarries, the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, and asking sanction, under section 169 (1)(b) to the acceptance of the compounded payment, by Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, of Rs. 1,000 for such rate for the year 1888-89, and to the charging of Rs. 1,200 as compounded rate in respect of the said properties for the year 1889-90.

The sanction asked by the Commissioner was granted.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

The Chairman read a letter from the Commissioner to the Municipal Secretary as follows:—With reference to previous proceedings relative to the works considered more or less necessary at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwara Reservoirs, viewed also in regard to future arrangements for the distribution of Tansa water, I have the honour to forward a memorandum showing what, in my opinion, after consultation with Mr. Clarke and Mr. Tomlinson, should be immediately undertaken. The works immediately recommended will cost one lakh, the further works, for which it is also proposed to prepare detailed plans and estimate, will, including additional storage for Tansa, cost approximately 11¾ lakhs. I should add that if it is considered desirable to provide at the two reservoirs such extended filtering accommodation as will suffice for the filtration of the whole supply brought in by the Vehar 32-feet and Tulsi 24-feet mains, the same consideration will establish a case for extending the filter beds at Vehar to an area sufficient for the filtration of the whole supply brought in by the Vehar 24-inch main, and this extension will cost approximately at Sir John Fowler's rates, 4½ lakhs. It will be remembered that at present the filtering accommodation in the three places supplies, for ⅓ of the Vehar 31-inch supply; ¼ of the Vehar 24-inch supply; and ½ of the Tulsi supply.

The Chairman also read the following reports:—

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

We agree that during the next working season the repairs to the floor and walls of the settling tank, as recommended by Sir John Fowler, should be executed at a cost of Rs. 75,000, that no new filter beds should be erected over the existing reservoir, that the walls of the distributing basin should be pointed at a cost of Rs. 1,760, as recommended by Sir John Fowler, as soon as the settling tank work is completed, and that cushions be provided for the outlets of the filters at a cost of Rs. 9,800 to prevent further damage to the floor of the distributing reservoir; that no further anti-leaking work be undertaken during the next working season, or until the result of the works is satisfactorily ascertained; that the minor improvements, estimated at Rs. 11,500, be also undertaken during the ensuing season, and that the necessary particulars be obtained by Mr. Tomlinson whilst in England; that detailed drawings and estimates be proposed for such an extension of the Malabar Hill Reservoir as, with the other reservoir accommodation in the city, will suffice to store at least a full two days' supply from all sources, including Tansa, and that the drawings and estimates include provisions for filtering at Malabar Hill, the balance of the present Tulsi supply, the whole of this being approximately estimated at ten lakhs of rupees, that no work be carried out at the reservoirs inconsistent with the use of the reservoir, for receiving and storing Tansa water, inasmuch as we are of opinion this must be regarded as the Municipal Tansa Reservoir.

BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

We agree that the works which it may be desirable to undertake in connection with the reservoir can be carried out independently of any considerations affecting the delivery of the Tansa supply, and that although part of the Tansa scheme will be to make a junction with the present supply main to Bhundarwada, so that upon any occasion Tansa water can be poured into this reservoir, still that it should ordinarily be regarded as a Vehar reservoir and fed exclusively by the Vehar 32-inch main, as at present. That having regard to the recommendation made by Sir John Fowler in paragraph 27 of his report, no special anti-leakage works be undertaken until the result of those advised for the settling basin at the Malabar Hill Reservoir has been ascertained. That detailed drawings and estimates be prepared as soon as possible for the extension of filter bed accommodation sufficient for the filtration of the balance of water brought on by the 32-inch main, the work being roughly estimated to cost Rs. 1,75,000. It may be noted that this work will involve the partial reconstruction and complete repointing of the topmost 8 feet of the storage basin, from which the chief leakage now takes place.—(Signed) C. K. OLLIVANT, W. CLARKE, and S. TOMLINSON.

The consideration was postponed for a fortnight.

SIR HENRY MORLAND'S DEPARTURE.

Dr. Cowasjee, referring to Sir Henry Morland's departure for England by next mail, said it was only due to him that the Standing Committee should place on record a resolution thanking him for the valuable services rendered by him, both to the late Town Council and to the Standing Committee. Sir Henry was one of the most active members of the Municipal Corporation, and they had only rightly and reservedly granted him six months' leave of absence. He then moved, and it was unanimously agreed, "that the Standing Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered during several years past by Captain Sir Henry Morland as a member of the late Town Council and of the present Standing Committee."

STREETS TO BE LIT WITH GAS.

The Committee sanctioned a proposal submitted by the Commissioner for lighting with gas Fort Street, Goa Street, Karwar Street, Kumta Street, Mangalore Street, Kalikat Street, Cochin Street, and Ballard Road, recently taken over from the Port Trust.

The Committee afterwards adjourned.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IN view of the approaching election of a member of the Municipal Corporation to fill a vacancy expected to occur shortly by the departure to England of a European representative of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay (Colonel Portman), Captain Walshe has issued the following address:—

Having been invited to stand for election by the Justices on the occurrence of the expected vacancy: chiefly, I believe, on the ground that it is desirable that the present somewhat small proportion of European councillors should not be diminished by the coming bye-election, I beg to solicit the favour of your vote and interest in the event of the view above expressed meeting with your concurrence.

As an old resident of Bombay, and as one who as a member of the Bench of Justices of long standing has borne some part in the local government of the city under the former Municipal constitution, I need say no more than that, if elected, I shall in the future, as in the past, be prepared to support all sanitary measures and proposals for the improvement of the city which may be financially advisable, and to consider any suggested reforms which may tend towards economy without sacrificing efficiency.

AMERICAN REMINISCENCES OF JOHN BRIGHT.

MR. SMALLEY contributes some very interesting reminiscences of John Bright to the *New York Tribune*, from which we make the following extract:—

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

It was the morning after he resigned office on account of the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria. I called on him at his rooms in Piccadilly. It was a sunny July morning; brighter than is often to be seen in London; the sun streaming in through the three large windows. Bright was in his dressing-gown—a garment to which, like Carlyle, he was much attached; not a fashionable short smoking jacket, but an ample robe that fell below his knees. He was not given to making conventional speeches, but he said as the door opened, "Ah, you are very good to call on a Minister out of office. Sit down," he said, and forthwith began on his resignation and the Egyptian business generally. Mr. Gladstone and he were united by almost lifelong ties. His attachment to his chief was as strong as it is possible for such an attachment to be. He said: "You know something about the relations between us. You know what I expected from his Government. You know what it costs me to part from it and from him."

"Then, why resign?"

He got up from his chair, walked to the window, and stood there looking out on the green fields and blue sky. Then he turned, walked back with a flushed face and flaming eyes, and burst out: "Do you think I am going to be a party to an act like the bombardment of Alexandria? If it were just, if it were necessary, I should hate to be responsible for it in the least degree. It is not just, it is not necessary. It is a wanton and wicked outrage on a nation which has a right to be free. I have borne witness against war all my life long. I abhor it. None of our wars have been just. There has not been a just war since William III., except your war to put down the Rebellion. My legacy to my children is a message of peace. Do you think, do you think, at my age I am going to be false to all my principles, to go back on all my record, to retract all I have said, to sanction such an act as this, to leave my children a heritage of shame and disgrace, to leave behind me for them the memory that their father was a traitor and a renegade? Never!"

His voice was hoarse with passion, with the passion of a great nature stirred to its depths. The smooth tones had become rough and hard. He spoke with all the energy of sorrowful indignation at a great wrong which he was powerless to prevent. He had tried to prevent it and failed, and grief and righteous anger surged and boiled within him. I had never, anywhere, on the platform or in the House, seen him in this mood, nor heard such tones, nor seen such gestures. He went on: "I have spoken to nobody as I speak to you. Of course, I have protested. I have argued, entreated, remonstrated, all in vain. I believe I threatened. It was equally vain. I appealed to Gladstone. He listened, but I could not move him. I do not censure him; not a word of what I say about the war is meant for censure on Gladstone. There is no purer soul than his. He believes himself right. Nothing would induce him to fire a shot if he did not. But I must judge for myself. I resigned three days ago, but it is only this morning the world is allowed to know it. I could not sleep for the roar of those English guns at Alexandria. It is the end of my public life. I never shall taste office again. My work is done."

HIS LOVE OF MILTON.

Everybody knows that—perhaps next after the Bible—Milton was the book he most cared for. That of itself impairs the force of the narrowing argument, for Milton is saturated with the classical spirit and with classical lore. He who knows Milton well cannot be wholly ignorant of antiquity. Milton he knew by heart—the poems, that is, or nearly all the poems. The prose had no particular attraction for him; the Areopagitica and one or two other pieces excepted. What is remarkable is that there should be so little trace of Milton's diction in Bright's prose. It is remarkable but not inexplicable. He studied the poet wisely; not for imitation but for inspiration. He copied neither Milton nor anybody else. He learnt from him many secrets of style, which he used in his own way, not in Milton's. There is little in the structure of Bright's sentences, any more than in his choice of words, to remind you of the author of "Paradise Lost." What he caught from him, if he had it not already, was the elevation of tone which is alike remarkable in the poet and in the orator.

But if Milton, why not Shakespeare? I once asked Mr. Bright if it was true that he did not read Shakespeare. He said: "It is true, I don't read him." "Will you tell us why?" He gave the very oddest reason I ever heard: "It is the dialogue that spoils him for me. The break from sentence to sentence, the question and answer, the continual interruption of the thought, divert the attention and impair the interest. The flow of thought is not sustained; the style goes to pieces." There is no arguing with this, nor did I want to argue. But the answer may stand as an intellectual novelty.

Whether his reading was very various even among English poets may be doubted. It is singular that, next to Milton, the one whom he most quoted should be George Wither. I have his own authority for it. He said to me once: "If you come across a quotation in any speech of mine which you don't recognise, it is probably Wither." He could hardly explain what it was that attracted him in this obscure writer, for obscure he is, and hardly more than two or three of Wither's poems hold their place in literature. Late in life Bright read, I think, not very much except current writings on subjects that were nearest to him. He knew the latest pamphlet on Ireland, and the newest popular arguments for Free Trade. He had a habit, which was not critical, of mentioning these ephemeral writings in some speech of his own with unstinted praise. No advertisement could be so effective. He sold countless thousands of Mongredien's treatise by such an allusion; and other thousands of a poor history of England. He was not critical. Even Milton had not formed his taste in poetry. He pronounced a panegyric on such very mediocre verse as is to be found in the "Epic of Hades." Mr. Lewis Morris's popularity, such as it is, dates from that sentence. Between Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone contrasts were more numerous than resemblances, but no contrast was stronger than between their habits of reading. Mr. Gladstone has read, and does read, widely in at least half a dozen languages; and his reading of the best books is continuous. Both of them read the last thing before sleeping. Mr. Gladstone reads Homer. Mr. Bright read, not even his beloved Milton, but the last pamphlet somebody had sent him; and yet Mr. Gladstone's English style is one of his weak points, and Mr. Bright's English style is one of his strong points. What a natural genius in the use of words he must have had.

HIS FAVOURITE POETS.

What Mr. Bright liked, I have always thought, in poetry—at any rate, in modern poetry—was the sentiment rather than the poetry. There is no evidence that I know of that he cared much for the delicate art of Lord Tennyson, or for Mathew Arnold in all his force and purity. His favourite among living or recent writers of verse was Mr. Whittier. He admired him altogether, quoted him, talked of him with delight. One night at dinner—I may be indulged in saying that it was at my house—Mr. Bright turned the conversation to Mr. Whittier. The ladies had gone to the drawing room.

"Of course you read Whittier." "Yes, I have read him."

"But, I mean, read him often. Do you mean to say you don't know him by heart?" "No, not much by heart."

"Not his best things? Don't you know 'Snow-bound,' can't you repeat it?"

And upon a general admission] from the four or five that were present that no one of them could repeat it, Mr. Bright's eye kindled, he got up, walked to the fireplace, put his back against the chimney-piece, and declaimed the whole poem. I can see him as he stood there, his beautiful face lighted up with the glow about him and the deeper glow within him; his voice subdued to the size of the room, but not less rich, deep, melodious, and true than if rolling out to thousands; his gesture, not frequent but decisive and sometimes dramatic.

Mr. Whittier never heard his own poetry so recited. I thought I should tell him of the scene. I never did, but I hope somebody will tell him now. When Mr. Bright had finished we went upstairs. He carried Whittier with him, and talked of him to the ladies as he had talked to us; not, as I said before, critically, but with deep feeling and real apprehension of what is best in him. Nor did it end there. Mrs. Proctor, the delightful young lady of eighty, as Mr. Lowell called her, was there; alert, fresh, energetic, keen-witted, as she always was. I think Whittier was new to her; not familiar, at any rate. She listened intently. When the company broke up, she drove Mr. Bright home—gave him a lift is the phrase here. I saw her again not long after, and she told me that he repeated Whittier to her in the carriage all the way to Piccadilly; and when they had arrived, kept it standing a minute or two in front of his door while he finished what he had in hand.

HABITS.

In the society of London Mr. Bright was a unique figure. His curiosity about the great world came late in life, but it came. He had a curious exactitude, and when he was asked to dinner—as years ago was the custom—for a quarter to eight, used to arrive at a quarter to eight while his hostess was putting the last touches to her toilette. His habit had this advantage, that he could hear the names of the guests as they were announced at the door of the drawing-room. If he did not hear, or if anyone came in whom he did not know, he used to interrogate the friend nearest him, eagerly, "Who is that?" And if he failed to recognise the name, "Who is she? Tell me something about her."

To mere conventionalities he paid but scant respect. It was his habit to wear a back velvet waistcoat long after other people had ceased to wear them. I cannot remember ever to have seen one in London except his.

KING MILAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* says, the reception of King Milan at Constantinople has been most cordial and courteous, and while every respect has been shown for His Majesty's wish to be spared the pomp and ceremony of royalty in official forms, the Sultan, with his usual considerate tact, has placed court carriages and every possible facility at the disposal of King Milan, and ordered that His Majesty's comfort and pleasure at the Hotel d' Angleterre be carefully attended to as the Sultan's guest.

Beside the audience with His Imperial Majesty and court dinners, writes the correspondent, no official visits have been made, the King only exchanging cards with the foreign representatives in return for their private calls in plain clothes.

A PRIVATE INTERVIEW.

Having been honoured with a private interview with His Majesty I have had an opportunity of hearing some opinions expressed with respect to the present situation in Servia. His Majesty said that he had been surprised at perceiving how wrongly his motives for abdicating had been interpreted in some quarters he could have supposed better informed, but he was pleased to believe that the general current of opinion in Europe had not been led away by those organs of publicity, which had tried to convey the impression that he had surrendered to Russian proclivities, and that he had abandoned the throne because he apprehended the triumph of such tendencies with his people. He could not disguise to himself that much covert influence was at work in that direction, but His Majesty dwelt with much insistance on the wide difference, not sufficiently borne in mind abroad, between the action of the Panslavist party in Russia and its agents, and that of official Russia.

NOT READY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

King Milan frankly admitted that in his opinion Eastern people as a rule were not yet quite ripe for free constitutional government, and excepting England, for example, he did not believe the system could work satisfactorily in any country which, like Servia, possessed no strong and wealthy aristocracy and no old traditions of freedom and self rule. Under the difficult circumstances of his reign he had been convinced, through much trying vicissitude, that his personality in administrative action, as guided by his determination to refuse the position of *roi faineant*, had become much too prominent and been made the point of attack from many quarters, with damaging effect to the internal no less than to the foreign policy of his Government. As Sovereign, therefore, in the interests of his country and people and as parent in the interest of his son and successor, he had, after mature reflection, decided to let Servia be ruled under a new guidance, most in accordance with existing feeling, for the time being, so as to avert the fanning of party spirit into dangerous conflicts by such ill-intentioned elements as existed in the country, and the antagonistic influences undermining the State. He entertained the hope that the King, his son, under proper guidance, and being brought up in the principles of constitutional sovereignty, and by reason of the great popularity he enjoyed, and in consideration of his youth and present irresponsible situation, would, little by little, be better placed than His Majesty himself had been for securing that stability of government and harmony in rule which his country required, and which, under its altered circumstances, would perhaps be more easily attained.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

With respect to Austria His Majesty said Servia could not, and would not, be unmindful of the ties of good neighbourhood and of the beneficial influences of sound advice and assistance always bestowed by the Austrian Government. Count Kalnoky had ever been staunch and true in this action in carrying out the Emperor's friendly feelings. If it is to be admitted that the ultimate aim of Russia be to reach the shores of the Bosphorus, the enslavement of the Balkan Peninsula must follow. Such a consummation being plainly undesirable, and well understood to be the inevitable consequence of continued strife and disorder, there could be no reasonable motives adduced for a Servian national leaning more to the Russian than to the Austrian policy.

As regards the Porte, King Milan spoke with grateful feeling of his reception by the Sultan, and paid special tribute to His Imperial Majesty's wise guidance of the policy of his Government in its relations with Servia, at one time of a most delicate nature. His Majesty declared that he had every reason to be grateful for the conciliatory spirit shown by the Porte in the settlement of many difficult questions springing from the altered condition of things; and the satisfactory arrangement of border difficulties, commercial treaties, consular jurisdiction, and other similar subjects, led him confidently to rely that the relations between the two countries and Government would be as cordial and harmonious as their mutual interests demanded.

HIS ABDICATION.

Returning to the subject of his abdication, the King asked me if it had created surprise. On my replying that it had come quite unexpectedly upon public opinion here, His Majesty seemed somewhat to marvel at it, because he said he had not kept his intentions a secret from those political friends whom he considered had a right to expect they should be made aware of them.

Anyone having the honour to approach King Milan must be impressed, unless strongly prejudiced, by his remarkable lucidity of thought, and, in giving expression to it in the French language, by his facility, fluency, and felicity of utterance, which, indeed, may be justly called eloquence of speech. His affability, ease of manner, and quiet dignity of demeanour, devoid of rigidity or *hauteur*, place the visitor at once at his ease, and he is forced to carry away the impression that His Majesty is endowed with a strong intellect, kind heart, firm will, and, with a most pleasing presence, possesses all the qualities which are generally expected to adorn a prince.

The King's stay has been prolonged by desire of the Sultan, who wished His Majesty to be present during the festivities attending the weddings of the four Princesses of the Imperial family. King Milan's intention is to visit the Holy Land, but he will come here again on his return. His Majesty's movements will afterwards depend upon the course of events in his country, and it is not impossible they may induce him to change his plans; for, as he said, although he now did not occupy himself wiih politics, he had provided for the right to watch over his son's education, and he could never forget his duties to his country nor forego his claim to superintend his son's progress in right principles of political and private training.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS.

AMONGST the many little "things not generally known," which go to make up the sum of sanitary ignorance and to curtail "our little sojourn here below," writes an up-country paper, is the fact that a mosquito curtain is almost if not quite as effective a protection against malaria and obnoxious dews as a respirator. This was put abundantly to the proof during the Ashantee War on the west coast of Africa. An extraordinary addition was on that occasion made to the British soldier's kit for field service on the Gold Coast. It consisted of two hoops of light crinoline steel strung together by bands of webbing. This frame work, collapsable and expandable concertina-wise, formed a support for a gauze bag ordinarily worn as a puggree. In use the apparatus was fixed to the helmet spike and formed a sort of bird-cage round the soldier's head: the general appearance of a man thus equipped being very much that of a perambulating meatsafe. Despite its ungainly appearance, however, it formed an effectual protection against mosquitoes and miasma, and possessed the further advantage of permitting, unlike a respirator, smoking to any extent. A very valuable advantage, for those who know Mr. Atkins intimately are well aware that he will run any risk and expose himself to any danger or certainty of disease rather than be deprived of his beloved pipe. To those who make a practice of sleeping out of doors during the sweltering seasons of this salubrious clime and who use mosquito nets, it may be some slight satisfaction to learn that with the warp of the filmy veil which mingles nightly with the moonlight in their closing gaze, the Angel of Health has mercifully woven a protecting woof against the terrors of an Indian night.

THE BRAIN POWER OF PLANTS.

MR ARTHUR SMITH in the *National Review* says, the modern student of plant life no longer regards the objects of his study as so many things which merely demand classification and arrangement, and whose history is exhausted when a couple of Latin or Greek names have been appended to each specimen. On the contrary, the botanist of to-day seeks to unravel the mysteries of plant life.

For him the plant is no longer an inanimate being, writes Mr. Smith, but stands revealed as an organism exhibiting animal functions, such as breathing, circulation of blood or sap, various complex movements, and sleeping, which are as certainly equally well defined as are the analogous traits in the existence of the animal. We have seen that all these functions in the animal kingdom cannot be performed except by the agency of the various nerves, &c., and that there must be a source of power behind the different nerve cells of which the brain is composed. The brain itself can, therefore, be looked upon as an intermediate motion which only serves for the more perfect transmission of impulse. This motor is absent in plants; but does it necessarily follow that the power or force itself is not-existent? Certainly not. There is any amount of evidence to the contrary. Some say that this power is merely instinct; but instinct, a great authority tells us, is only blind habit or automatically carried out action. If this is so, then instinctive actions only move in one direction, and cannot adapt themselves to circumstances. But all those who have studied the habits of plants know full well that they have the power of adapting themselves to circumstances, and have many movements and traits that are the very reverse of automatic. Numerous instances might be pointed out, in which, not only are the signs of sensibility as fully developed in the plant as in the animal, but, as I have before hinted, many phases of animal life are exactly imitated. Take for example those wonderful plants the Mimosa, sensitive of the most delicate touch.

The manner in which this plant closes its stalks and leaves at the approach of darkness is very interesting. As the gloaming gently falls, the leaves move upwards towards each other till they touch; the secondary leaf-stalks slowly drop till they are nearly parallel with the main leaf-stalks, which in their turn, fall till they point to the ground. Thus it folds itself at the close of day, and there is no doubt, if it were not allowed to sleep, it would, like ourselves, soon die. This is not only an example of the necessity of sleep for the repairing of nervous energy and recuperation of brain-power, but a proof of the existence of the same in the vegetable kingdom.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.

Then there are the carnivorous plants, the Venus fly-trap (*Dionæa*), for instance, which will digest raw beef as readily as its insect prey. From glands with which its leaf is provided, fluids are poured out which resemble the gastric juice of the animal stomach in its digestive properties. The matter of the insect body or meat is thus absorbed into the substance and tissues of the plant just as the food taken into the animal stomach is digested and becomes part of the animal fabric. In the animal, digestion can only be commenced by the brain-force acting by means of a nerve upon the gastric glands; we may, therefore, concede that it is the action of the same power in the plant that produces the same effect. There is no structure in plants, so far as its functions are concerned, more wonderful than the tip of the radicle. The course pursued by the radicle in penetrating the ground must be determined by the tip. Darwin wrote:—"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the tip of the radicle, endowed, as it is, with such diverse kinds of sensitiveness, acts like the brain of animals. The brain, being seated within the extreme end of the body, receiving impressions from the sense organs, and directing the several movements." I do not quite agree with this, but I believe it to be another example of that brain-power which is the cause of all plant movement. In the commencement of plant life we find, in the case of the pea or bean, for example, the radicle emerges at one end of the seed, and the plumule at the other. What causes the radicle to descend and the other to ascend? If the seed is so placed that the radicle comes out at the top the result is the same, for the radicle immediately turns round and grows downwards. It cannot be gravitation, although Darwin thought it was, because that would have the some effect upon the plumule. There can only be one reason, and that is the existence of a directing force, or brain-power.

FUNGUS.

A still more remarkable instance of intelligent plant movement is found in one of the lowest forms of the vegetable kingdom, *viz.*, the *Peronospora infestans*, the well-known potato fungus. I need not go into the life-history of this plant, it being more especially in the spores that the existence of a power of movement according to circumstances is marked. When the spore-cases burst, a multitude of little bodies escape; if these bodies gain access to water, they develop a couple of curious little tails, and by means of these tails they swim about after the manner of tadpoles. Surely this is something higher than a mere automatic or instinctive movement.

SYMBIOSIS.

There is another trait which plants have in common with animals, *viz.*, friendship, or, as it is called, symbiosis. A sort of sympathy between certain plants has long been observed to exist, as if one loved the shadow of the other. The old Italian botanist, Malthiolus, observing some curious sympathies in plant-life, termed the phenomena "the friendship of plants." In his work he says:—"There is so much affection between the reed and the asparagus that if we plant them together both will prosper marvellously." The limits of an article of this kind will not permit me to go any further into this interesting subject, or to adduce more of the many other examples pointing to the fact that brain-power can and does exist apart from a visible brain, which in the vegetable kingdom has its counterpart in that protoplasm, which, by the aid of the microscope, is seen to run hither and thither through the cells of the plant, and active movements are seen to pervade their entire organism. Vital activity is the rule, and inertness the exception in plant life; and this fact serves to impress upon us the error of that form of argument which would assume the non-existence of the higher traits of life in plants, simply because the motive-power is invisible. In conclusion, I would add that, although I claim that this brain-power exists to a greater or less degree throughout the entire creation, I do not intend to convey the meaning that it is equal to the human understanding. Man's intelligent will seems best to account for the progressiveness of the human race, which so evidently marks an insurmountable distinction between the *genus homo* and the rest of creation, but which would be inexplicable were there no other difference but in the degree of their intellectual faculties, or in the quality of their brain-power. The human understanding differs from this brain-power in its being enlightened by reason, and that the principles which actuate man's ultimate ends are best named ideas.

MR. BALFOUR'S FUTURE.

THERE is a good story told of Mr. A. J. Balfour, says a home paper, in reference to one of his recent visits to Ireland. He put the following question to an Irish priest with whom he sat at dinner—"Do the Irish hate me to the extent that the Parnellite papers say they do?" To which the candid priest's good humoured answer was—"My dear Sir, if they hated the devil half as much as they hate you my occupation would be gone." The Irish party, on either side of the water, detest Mr. Balfour. But that is only one side of the question. Even people who are friends of the Nationalist cause admit the honesty and ability of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Balfour does what he believes to be right. He has but a poor opinion, in some important respects, of the Irish character, and he makes no concealment. And perhaps this attitude of mind is much more pleasant to contemplate than that of some among Mr. Balfour's opponents who sit opposite to him, and who talk cant about the brotherhood of man, with their tongue in their cheek.

However, Irish opinion being what it is, remarks our contemporary, there may be something in the statement now made in certain quarters, that Mr. Balfour will soon retire from his unpleasant office, to be succeeded by an old hand at the same duties, *viz.*, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. But if the change takes place, it will be in order that Mr. Balfour may fill the office, the duties of which have so successfully been discharged by Mr. W. H. Smith. It will have been noticed that Mr. Balfour's speeches on Ireland have lately grown much more conciliatory than they were a year or more since. The arbitration on the Vandeleur estate is also a promising symptom, for the existence of which the Irish Office, perhaps, deserves some credit, if the truth were known. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is thoroughly well liked even by the Irish Party. That ought not to be forgotton. The Irish tenants know that he did his best to bring pressure to bear upon Lord Clanricarde. For that they have been grateful to him. Sir Michael was one of the best of Chief Secretaries. And now that the tide seems to be turning in the direction of conciliation, he is clearly the best man for the Irish Office—supposing Mr. Balfour is about to assume a higher position.

RESULT OF PIECEMEAL LEGISLATION.

THE uncertainty which overhangs the working of the laws in the different States of the Union, and consequently in the whole of the United States, is, observes the *Boston Courier*, well illustrated by a case which recently came before the Supreme Court in Tennessee. A woman whose husband had been divorced from her, crossed over to Alabama, married there with perfect legality, and then returned to Tennessee to live. In Tennessee, however, her marriage was illegal, and a suit was brought at the instance of the first husband charging the woman with living in criminal relations with the man whom, just across the border, she had legally married. An appeal after conviction in a lower court brought the case up to the Supreme Bench, by whom the original verdict was sustained. This may be good law, but it is not justice. What may have been the moral aspect of the case in the present instance we have no means of knowing, and this has nothing to do with the general principle of the question. In one State it is legal for people who have been granted a divorce to remarry; and it is folly, or at least it produces an unpleasantly strong impression of stupidity on the part of a power which has especial need to be clear sighted, to assume that if people so married happen to get into a neighbouring State they are not married at all. According to the decision in this case any persons now living in Tennessee who have been remarried, no matter where, are guilty of criminal relations, and if living with those to whom they have been thus legally united, may be prosecuted for leading criminal lives. The majesty of the law should certainly be respected in every State of the Union, and what is legal in one State should, if done there, be counted as binding in every other State. The truth of the whole matter is, however, that the divorce laws of the country need to be unified by general statute. An examination of Mr. Stimson's digest of the statute laws of all the States will show how easy it would be for a man to have two or three wives or no wife at all, and yet keep perfectly within the statutes of the different States. Nothing more is necessary than a slight knowledge of the conflicting laws, the means to travel, and the inclination to take advantage of the opportunities for rascality which the law affords. This is in a manner a defence of the Tennessee decision in appearance, but it is not so in reality. It in no way affects the principle that in what the laws allow the laws should protect those who follow them. If the law is wrong, it should be set right, but as long as it stands it should be respected all over the nation. In many States the divorce laws are a disgrace to a civilised society, but there is perhaps no way in which their amendment can be more speedily secured than by insisting that they shall be binding everywhere then every State in the Union will feel the need of having them purified.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS "LENA DESPARD."

ON Tuesday night, 16th ult., Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt appeared at the Paris Varietes Theatre, as Lena Despard in the French dramatized version of Mr. F. C. Philips's "As in A Looking-glass." A Paris correspondent writes the following account of the play and the performance:—The curtain rises on the hall of Denston Park, and presently Lena appears: not [the woman of a doubtful past, but admired, adored, respected by every member of the house-party, the guests of Lady Gage. It is only when she has broken off the marriage of Ramsay with Beatrice Vyse, and in a few breathless words to Fortinbras revealed her connivance with him, that the adventuress stands confessed. In the next act Lena Despard is at home; she has thrown off the mask, and is eager to plunge once more into the life of pleasure she loves. Jack, her accomplice, is caught in the act of swindling at cards by Ramsay, and driven away exposed and disgraced, thirsting for revenge. Lena Despard begins to weave the web of her fascinations around the man who can give her a position and a name, scorning the very suspicion of love. At Monte Carlo, in the third act, the toils close around her, and she is struggling with all her remaining strength against the sudden and unexpected invasion of a passion which others have noticed before she was aware of it. She summons to her side an old adorer, the companion of many Bohemian pleasure hours. Once again Sarah plays the scale of every emotion with exquisite lightness of touch. In the fourth act she is a happy wife, and the long chapter of her errors and misfortunes seems for ever closed. But Jack reappears, denounces her, in spite of her wild appeals—appeals such as she alone knows how to sob out—and in despair she determines to die.

Sarah died as she had never died before—which is saying a good deal. Not a word, not a sound escapes her lips from the moment she remains alone with her despair; she hesitates before a dagger, moves to a cabinet, takes a phial, pours the contents into a cup and drinks it. With automatic steps she then seeks the diary in which her confession is recorded, and adds a few lines. Once her head falls forwards on the book; the somnolence of the drug is on her already; she rises—her face rigid in the lamplight, her limbs heavy, her motions slower and slower; she has yet the dumb instinct to grope for Ramsay's picture; it drops from her unconscious hands, and she falls sitting on a couch, her head thrown back. She is not roused by loud knockings and calls at the door; only once, when Ramsay's voice tells her she is forgiven, she lifts herself for an instant, only to sink again. When at last the door is broken open and her husband rushes to her side and touches her, she falls forward and lies stretched prostrate on the ground. The effect of this mute silent scene is indescribable.

Sarah Bernhardt's four dresses are superb, without the dominant note of eccentricity that sometimes in her dress borders on extravagance. At Denston Park she is demurely robed in tan-coloured Chinese silk, with closely pleated skirts of a lighter shade; in the second act she wears a soft shimmering robe of unique green, veiled and clouded with lace; in the third a fabric of some undescribable pink colour, made richer with gold embroidery, gold lace, and a rare enamelled girdle. For the death-scene she is draped, as only *she* knows how to be, in pale, wonderfully-blended, clinging folds of dead white-and-amber—a masterpiece of Laferriere. With self-sacrificing modesty, M. Berton has reserved for himself the role of the villain Jack; and shows himself in it once more an actor of great talent. Curiously enough Montiguy, who plays Dromiroff, is the son of a Russian mother and was born at St. Petersburg. The other parts, with the exception of Valbet (Ramsay,) offered less scope for artistic superiority.

TENNYSONIANA.

IT is one of those things not generally known that Lord Tennyson is a dairyman as well as a Poet-Laureate. The dairy at Freshwater is famed throughout the Isle of Wight for its butter and cream, and the complaint is that the supply should be so unequal to the demand. The dairy is under the personal superintendence of Lord Tennyson's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hallam Tennyson, and enlists the services of many milch-cows. The poet takes a delighted interest in the dairy, and is as practical a butter-maker and an authority on butter-making as Canon Bagot himself.

HIS SHYNESS.

The shyness of Tennyson is well known. On one occasion Mary Anderson was paying Tennyson a visit, and he was talking in his "general delightful way" to our Mary in the garden, when, to the latter's surprise, the poet unpoetically took to his heels, and the fair actress was left in doubt as to whether she should follow him or not. Tennyson had discovered a pair of eyes peeping through the hedge—only those of a nursemaid, by the way, but they had non-plussed the Laureate.

THE COAT AND WIDEAWAKE.

It is said that sometimes when he had been apprised of the fact that there were loiterers waiting, in the hope of seeing him, he had resorted to the ruse of dressing one of his labourers in his historical velvet coat and wideawake, which scheme has proved very effective, for no sooner have the patient watchers seen the hat and coat carried round the grounds on the head and shoulders of some one than their curiosity has been immediately satisfied, and they have gone away cherishing the belief that they have succeeded in stealing a glimpse of the verse composer.

THE PRINCE AND THE PAGE-BOY.

The Prince of Wales strolled over to Fresh water one day, while staying at Osborne, to see Tennyson. It so happened that a new page-boy had lately been engaged, and had been taught to give a general answer of "Master's not in," to all promiscuous callers. The Prince, having gained the entrance, made the usual inquiry as to whether Tennyson was within doors, and received the curt and stereotyped reply from the embryo Jeames. "Will you kindly tell him the Prince of Wales wishes to see him," said the future occupant of the Throne, half doubting the boy's veracity. "Not I," replied the boy, "do you take me for a ninny, then?" And it was only by the prompt interposition of Tennyson himself, who had heard the conversation, that His Royal Highness was rescued from the dilemma.

PAPER SOVEREIGNS.

I HAVE just been shown, writes a correspondent of the *Echo*, what I am told is going to be the device of the new one-pound notes. They are to be negotiable for silver, if what I am told be true; and my informant says, moreover, that there is to be a half-sovereign note, also changeable by law for shillings, sixpences, and such-like coins. So that before long we shall cease to see as much gold about as we have hitherto.

Mr. Goschen's plan will, if carried out, relieve the gold market very considerably, and, what is more, will mark a distinct advance in the direction of bi-metallism; to my mind a somewhat desirable result. On the other hand, I am afraid it will not be wholly without its disadvantages.

I lately came from countries where the five-dollar, or one-pound note, is in active circulation, where the greenback flourishes and the pound sterling is unknown, and I can only contrast the two with a feeling that I would rather have the shining gold piece than the "shin-plaister." Ask a Californian. He will hardly look at a note. What he likes is the pretty well-milled, solid gold coin. He mints it in five, ten, and twenty-dollar pieces, and the more he has of them the happier he is. War may break out, the currency may be depreciated, but the man with a big sack of gold coins can look on serenely. For him the depreciation of the greenbacks is only a joyful incident, tending to make the gold coins more valuable.

What droll paper money there is in the world! I have by my side, as I write, many hundred dollars of Confederate notes, for which I would willingly accept as many cents in coinage. I remember in the old days when an experienced man travelling in Italy never thought of paying a bill in cash. Armed with a lot of *lire* bought at a discount of about 50 per cent., he would pay his accounts, and save half the money that one not so well informed would pay. And who, even to-day, travelling in Austria, would think of giving two shillings in silver when a florin is demanded? or would pay in Russia with coin, when the rouble note is oscillating between one and sixpence and one and tenpence.

They have a very droll paper currency in Turkey, that rises and falls in such a way as to afford a regular gamble. If you are very speculative, and cannot find any one with whom to play cards, go into the streets of Galata and buy some Government notes—you can have all the excitement you long for before the day is over.

Some notes have a curious history. I have in my hand two 25-cent Canadian notes that have no numbers upon them. The story is that a firm was hired by the Government to print 25c. notes. As the numbers were somehow or other forgotten, nobody seems to know how many were issued! Droll, was it not?

In Hangchow, China, I once looked at a very curious note. The mandarin who ruled that city, about forty years ago was quite a financial genius, and seeing the inconvenience of carrying about taels of silver and cash in metal devised a note which he said he would pay for cash. He declared it to be local currency. Then he issued it. His mode of issue had this merit—it was brisk. He sent for the merchants one by one, and offered them notes for bullion. If they took them, well and good; if they did not he took the bullion all the same, and occasionally made a merchant a head shorter than before. The plan was an immense success. Mr. Goschen's conversion of the public debt was not to be compared with Wang Fung's (I think that was his sublime name) scheme, and all was going well; till one day, when he had amassed quite a hoard of bullion, the Pekin Board of Punishment got wind of the transaction, and eliminated Wang Fung from Hangchow and earth.

But I am wandering from my subject. Let me say that the design I saw—I do not know if it is yet accepted—is pretty. But it lacks certain things. Should there not be a likeness of Tomline, M.P., the great silver contentionist, on it? and why, again, should there not be some lines like those of Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel":—

The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart and mind to mind,
In body and soul can bind.

on the notes? For is not gold a binding tie, and shall not the silken fibre of the one-pound note be of use throughout many generations to come, in making young hearts that wish "to be bound together in the ties of matrimony happy and content? I know that the old German proverb says that "speech is silver, silence is gold"; but if I were courting the daughter of a niggardly old man I'd rather have a bundle of Mr. Goschen's new silver notes than all the eloquence in the world. May you, dear reader, live to have plenty of them!

REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Divorce Division, a fortnight ago Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of "Bell *vs.* Bell" (Queen's Proctor intervening). Originally the petition was that of the wife for a divorce by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. Henry Charles Bell, an earthenware printer of Newcastle. The case was heard before Sir James Hannen, who granted a decree *nisi*, the suit being undefended, on the 12th April last. The Queen's Proctor now intervented to prevent the decree being made absolute, alleging collusion and connivance between the husband and wife, which the latter denied.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton appeared for the Queen's Proctor, and Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Deane for the petitioner.

According to the case for the Queen's Proctor, a clerk in the employ of the petitioner's solicitor, of the name of Herbert Bell, saw the respondent prior to the divorce trial, and for a specified sum of money which, it was alleged, got him to commit an act of adultery, in order that the petitioner might have a divorce. The divorce papers were afterwards served upon him, and it was arranged that no costs would be asked as against him.

At the close of the Queen's Proctor's case, Mr. Deane said that he could not put Mr. Herbert Bell into the box to deny that he had given an I O U in the case; but he contended that the petitioner was not to blame.

His Lordship said that as the matter stood at present it was clearly proved that Herbert Bell really brought about the adultery. That being so, the petitioner could not have the benefit of an act of adultery brought about by her own agent. It appeared to be a most disgraceful transaction.

Mr. Deane submitted that Mr. Bell was entitled to a judicial separation.

His Lordship said it might be that this matter was done entirely without her knowledge; but in the circumstance he could not convert a decree *nisi* pronounced by Sir James Hannen into a judicial separation. He would rescind the decree *nisi*, but not for the present dismiss the petition.

Both of the members of the firm of the petitioner's solicitors were examined, and said that their clerk had executed their instructions.

His Lordship said he would consider whether he should not lay the matter, as affecting them, before the Law Institution.

GEWGAWS FROM AARON'S WARDROBE.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR contributes to the *Christian World* an article on "Character the Test of Creed," the closing passages of which are as follow:—"Men say that they multiply ritual observances in order to glorify a sacrament. Were it not far better to glorify it in ways which Christ ordained and which the apostles practised? Is the sacrament glorified by postures and vestments, or by meek and pure and humble hearts? Over half Europe men not only glorify but worship the sacramental elements—genuflect to them, gloat on them, pageant them about like a dreadful idol. Are those countries the better—in any single respect the better—for this coarse materialism, for this blank idolatry? Do we really understand Christ better by supposing that He is at certain times localized in bread and wine in the hands of the priest, or rather when we feel His living spiritual presence in the heart of the worshipper? One of the vilest and wretchedest of kings—Louis XV. of France—got out of his carriage and went on his knees in the mud before the Host, and the mob cheered him as a very religious king for performing this act; and yet he did it coming from the Capreæ of his loathly palace, and returning to the sty of his habitual vice. Had the worship of the Sacrament done much for the kingdom in which such lives were unreproved? Will England be saved by becoming Popish in all but name, when France, which is Popish in name also, has sunk into her present depths, with her shiftlessness, her incessant revolutions, her flagrant infidelity, her diminishing population, her permeating immorality, and her leprous literature? No! Nations are saved by righteousness, and by manliness, and by self-denial, and by the preaching of simple Christ to simple men; not by mitres and candles and chasubles, and such gewgaws fetched from Aaron's wardrobe or the Flamens' vestry."

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

ON the 18th ult. M. Carnot opened in the Salle des Etats, in the Louvre, an exhibition meant to throw light on the events of the Revolution.

After the ceremony, writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*, M. Spuller showed the President a snuff-box of great interest. It was one of the two given on the day of his wedding by Camille Desmoulins to Robespierre and Danton. One of them was a school-fellow, the other an intimate friend, and both acted as witnesses. Each of the boxes had on the lid a portrait of Camille, but that on Robespierre's box has disappeared. The tabatiere given to Danton now belongs to M. Spuller, who has lent it to figure among the relics. The miniaturist did not flatter the brilliant free lance of the Revolutionary Press. Desmoulins is represented as olive-complexioned, with commonplace features saving the eyes. This display of revolutionary relics was arranged by M. Marmottan, Mayor of the 16th Arrondissement; M. Aulard, a great authority on the Revolution; and M. Davand, who has classified the exhibits. The organizers set themselves the task of collecting true relics. Private collections, State archives, and public museums in Paris and the provinces have been ransacked by their agents. "The truth, and nothing but the truth," was their rule, and all fancy paintings of the actors in the revolutionary drama, or in the events which marked its course, are relegated to the back ground. Sketches hastily done in pen or pencil are ranked higher than carefully elaborated pictures. The autographs are very numerous. There are some of Louis XVI. and his Queen; the former wrote in a large undecided hand, like a schoolboy in his copybook. One sees in his autographs a man of plodding, painstaking nature, thinking slowly, writing with calm deliberation, careful rather of each word than of the idea he had to express. The Duc de Chartres, afterwards Louis Phillippe, no doubt imitated the King's handwriting in respect of size, but he gave an angular form to the letters. The drafts of speeches in Robespierre's handwriting are carefully corrected over and over again in a neat running hand. He does not seem to have been a quick worker, but very careful.

Whenever Louis XVI. expected an addition to the Royal nursery he wrote to the Archbishop of Paris expressing his gratitude to Heaven, and asking for the prayers of the clergy for the Queen and the infant. One of the letters exhibited preceded the birth of the unfortunate boy who survived father and mother. The picture, by Greuze, of this heir to the crown, which then was the oldest in Europe, shows that he was all his short life nothing better than the State prisoner of his innumerable household, and that he had never known the happiness of living as a child ought to live. Among the other portraits by Greuze is one of the Comte de Province, the Prince's uncle. The Necker family have, of course, a place in this exhibition, and Talleyrand, portrayed when a young Abbe. He is represented with a fair round face, with a watchful deliberate eye, and the kind of expression which one sees in veteran card players who are in the habit of not letting their face betray to their adversaries what sort of cards they hold. The portraits of Robespierre are numerous. They vary in many respects, but all show him to be self-complacent and priggish, just the "sea-green incorruptible" person spoken of by Carlyle, but not commonplace. When he became the incarnation of the Revolution his countenance became almost like that of a wild beast, and awful to look upon. He is in all cases, until we get to the 9th of Thermidor, dressed with scrupulous correctness, though he does not impress one as a dandy. His face was deeply pitted with small-pox; the consciousness of his disfigurement perhaps brought out in him the passion of envy.

Redoubtable as he was, caricaturists took liberties with him; the "*Tu as peur Robespierre*" of Danton inspired one artist, who represents him bristling with terror like a cat in the presence of a hostile dog. Two sketches, taken on the 9th of Thermidor, show him hunted down and ill-treated. In one of them he has lost his wig, in another the expression of cold impotent rage is awful. David's famous picture of Marat stabbed in his bath is in this exhibition. England, to judge by the work of her caricaturists, must have taken a keen interest in what went on in Paris between 1789 and 1799. As the century was dying, General Bonaparte enjoyed that kind of monopoly of caricatures which General Boulanger has now. The caricatures of the latter, lately published in the *Figaro*, are in many respects similar to those published in London of General Bonaparte. David's sketches, taken rapidly from life, of the chief personages of the Reign of Terror are most valuable. His eye must have had the rare power of seeing things as they are; and he was relentlessly truthful in jotting down his impressions. David did the bad service to Marie Antoinette of handing her down to posterity as she rode, with hands tied behind her back, in a cart to be guillotined. The nose is heavy, the nostrils being ill-defined, and the mouth contemptuous. Charlotte Corday has a place: she is a fresh complexioned young woman, with a rustic and yet a high-born air, poor clearly, and dressed in the simple clothes of a provincial girl of mean rank. We were promised the original model of the guillotine, but neither that nor Marat's *sabot*-shaped bath, which is in possession of a parish priest, are forthcoming. But the wood-cuts of executions, both those carried out *a la lanterne* and with the instrument which Anacharsis Cloots called the *Jungfrau Wilhelmina*, are innumerable.

CHANGES IN THE COMMONS.

RECKONING the two seats now vacant, writes a London evening paper, there have been fifty-one vacancies of all kinds in the British House of Commons since the last in 1886 General Election. Death has been the most frequent cause of bye-elections—of eighteen directly and of four indirectly. The deaths of Members are as follows:—Mr. Campbell (North Ayr), Mr. Verdin (Northwich), Mr. Trotter (Colchester), Mr. Watson (Ilkeston), Mr. Kelly (South Donegal), Mr. E. D. Gray (Dublin), Mr. Yeo (West Glamorgan), Col. Duncan (Holborn), Col. King-Harman (Thanet), Sir W. Pearce (Govan), Mr. Peacock (Gorton), Mr. Duncan (Exchange, Liverpool), Mr. Ross (Maidstone), Mr. Cooper (Brentford), Mr. Cohen (North Paddington), Mr. Menzies (East Perth), Mr. Tottenham (Winchester), Mr. Bright (Central Birmingham). Beside these seats, four others became vacant through the deaths of Peers whose successors happened to hold seats in the House of Commons. These were North Hunts vacated by Mr. Fellowes; Spalding, vacated by Mr. Finch-Hatton; Taunton, vacated by Mr. S. C. Allsopp; and Enfield, vacated by Lord Folkestone. Seven Members of the House of Commons have received Peerages, *viz.*, Sir Arthur Bass (Burton), Sir Richard Cross (Newton, Lancashire), Mr. Sclaster Booth (North Hants), Sir J. Hogg (Hornsey), Mr. Eaton (Coventry), Sir J. St. Aubyn (St. Ives), and Mr. Macnaghten (North Antrim).

Five vacancies were caused by acceptance of office. Mr. Ritchie had to stand for re-election for St. George's-in-the-East when he became President of the Local Government Board; Mr. Morgan Howard (Dulwich) accepted a County Court Judgeship; Mr. Baggallay (Brixton) was appointed a Police-Magistrate; Mr. Bourke (Lynn) was appointed Governor of Madras; and Sir J. E. Commerell (Southampton) was appointed to a naval command. Four Members retired on account of ill-health—*viz.*, Mr. Slagg (Burnley), Mr. Mr. Serjeant Simon (Dewsbury), Mr. T. Blake (Forest of Dean), and Mr. Mason (Mid-Lanark). Two others retired on account of the pressure of business—Mr. E. R. Russell (Bridgeton, Glasgow), and Mr. Courtney Kenny (Barnsley).

There were three Members who retired on account of a change in their political opinions. Mr. Buchanan went over to the Gladstonians, resigned his seat for West Edinburgh, and was re-elected. Mr. Evelyn revolted against coercion in Ireland, and withdrew from Deptford, while Mr. Lacaita revolted from the Gladstonians, and retired from Dundee. Two others retired to oblige their friends. Mr. Arthur Cohen left West Southwark to make room for Mr. Causton, and Lord A. Percy, from St. George's Hanover-square, to make room for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone having been elected for both Midlothian and Leith, preferred to sit for the former constituency, and so created a vacancy in the latter. Four vacancies were caused by the impecuniosity of the retiring Members. Mr. Shirley, who sat for Doncaster, was only impecunious; Mr. Borlase, who sat for St. Austell, Mr. Gent. Davis (Kennington), and Mr. Dodds (Stockton) had much more to answer for than mere impecuniosity. The scandals with which their names were connected, however, were put into the shade by the scandal which ultimately caused the retirement of Colonel Hughes-Hallett from Rochester.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, the great scientist, is an Irishman, having been born at Leighlen, near Carlow. He is an intense anti-Home Ruler. Professor Tyndall's family was originally of an English stock—in deed, the Professor traces his descent to the great Tyndall, the translator of the Bible. His parents were by no means rich, and young John may be said to have educated himself. He joined the Ordnance Survey in Ireland when a very young man, and then began to develop his passion for scientific research, which has since borne such good fruit. The Professor is married to a daughter of Lord Claud Hamilton.

SPORTING NOTES.

We have paid our first visit to Newmarket for the season, writes a sporting correspondent, and we must own that it has been a pleasant one. Backers have not had such a good time as they had at Lincoln and Liverpool. But every dog has his day, and the layers must win in their turn. The Craven Stakes is the one race in all the week's programme that has the greatest bearing on the future. It showed Gay Hampton in the light of a good horse, and this naturally confirms the excellence of Donovan and Pioneer, who had finished before him at Leicester. It may be that we did not see the Kingsclere horse quite at his best in the Prince of Wales' Stakes, as on the two-year-old form he should certainly have finished some distance ahead of such animals as Minthe and Enthusiast.

I know, he continues, that John Porter thought that Gay Hampton was certain to run into a place for the Leicester race, and his form shows that he was not far wrong. It may be that the severer course over which the Craven Stakes is run suited Gay Hampton better, and, although it may seem heresy to those who have such an exalted opinion of Pioneer's merits, it would not at all surprise me to see Mr. Low's colt turn the tables on Pioneer in the Derby. Nothing very much else occurred in the three-year-old running. Gulbeyaz prejudiced her One Thousand Guineas chance by her indifferent display in the Newmarket Biennial; and Melanion, although he won the Column Produce Stakes, did not do so in the style that would confirm the report that he is within a few pounds of his stable companion, Donovan.

The scratching of Pioneer, it appears, caused a large amount of irritation and annoyance. Mr. Abington was severly criticised, and certainly, "the Baron" writes in the *Echo*, it is aggravating, after having backed a horse at a nice price, and it advances in the betting, that the owner recklessly strikes it out, because his money is not invested, and the bookmakers will not offer him what he considers a fair price. The Pioneer party would have the public believe that it was their desire to keep Pioneer for the Two Thousand and Derby, and they did not wish to prejudice his chance for those classic races by running him for the City and Suburban. To prefer a weight-for-age race to a handicap is such a complete revolution in Mr. Abington's racing policy, that we require a grain of salt to digest it.

It was perhaps as well, it is observed, that Pioneer has been struck out. The contest as a sporting event is certainly rendered far more interesting. With Pioneer a genuine candidate it certainly looked a one-horse race. Now it is much more open. The Lincoln and Epsom handicaps have never been won by one and the same horse yet, but Wise Man certainly had a chance to bring off that distinguished honour. Wise Man is a very speedy horse, indeed, in a conversation with John Dawson, a week or two back, it struck me that he was a great deal more confident of winning the Epsom race than he was of success at Lincoln.

Mistakes followed each other in rapid succession in connection with the House of Commons Steeplechase. First we were told that a horse called Home Rule had won; then it was not Home Rule, but Sultan. Now it appears that Mr. Cyril Flower has written a letter to Mr. Elliott Lees admitting that the horse with which he won the House of Commons Steeplechase was disqualified, having previously taken part in racing contests. Mr. Lees, who came in second, takes therefore the honours of the event.

With regard to the Derby the "Newmarket Man," in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* says, that danger may be apprehended from Laureate, who did something smart at a mile with Aintree, St. Symphorien, and Forest Dancer on Monday last, and although it could not by any means be called a trial, onlookers could see that the son of Petrarch and Macaria could more than hold his own in that company—a pretty plain proof that he has made all the improvement that has been claimed for him during the recess, and Mr. John Hammond has no mean chance of winning with him his second Derby.

Mr. Cyril Flower is the eldest of a very sporting family. The Flowers are an Australian family, and Mr. Cyril, a rich man himself, made himself richer by marrying Miss Rothschild, the daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild. Mr. Cyril Flower's brothers, the late Horace and Peter, were at one time well-known in Leicestershire, and on most race-courses. Rather a comical story is told of the late Horace Flower. When living at Market Harborough, some years ago, he made a big bet that he would ride a favourite hunter of his upstairs to his bedroom. The task was accomplished easily enough, but then came the question, how to get the horse down again? Every expedient was tried, but eventually it became necessary to remove a portion of the wall by the window, and a staging had to be built down which he could walk.

It is said that Marvel is the handsomest and most level two-year-old that has been stripped this year. With the exception of a splint, which has been subdued, he has not a blemish about him. He is a golden chesnut, of a whole colour, with grand shoulders, a level back, and is well ribbed up. His quarters are deep and powerful, his hocks clean, and he stands square on his feet. Unfortunately he commenced coughing the other morning, and this will account for his indifferent display in the Sudbury Stakes.

It looks as if the Jockey Club are determined that the Chetwynd-Durham action shall not be hushed up, writes a contemporary, as it is now thought by some that both parties would like it to be. At the meeting of the Jockey Club, on Wednesday, the Stewards drew the attention of the Club to the length of time which had elapsed since the adoption of the following resolution by the Club on February 7, 1888, *viz.*:—"That, in the opinion of the Jockey Club, it is desirable that the matter in dispute between Sir G. Chetwynd and Lord Durham should be taken into a court of law, with a view to the whole matter being referred to arbitration, as the Court, with the consent of the parties, may think fit." Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Durham explained that the postponement of the arbitration was not due to any negligence on their part, but arose from the unavoidable delays of the law.

Mr. Abington gave 3,000gs. for St. Mary, 3,000gs. for Evangeline, and 2,300gs. for Hazledell, all daughters of Hermit, at the Blankney sale of 1885; 5,100gs. for Gallinule at Lord Ailesbury's sale; and 1,900gs. for Free-mason, 1,800gs. for Helvellyn, and 750gs. for Proserpine II., all three by Barcaldine, at Lady Stamford's sale. This a total of £17,850. Though heavily engaged, the winnings of Evangeline and Helvellyn, the only successful pair of the above lot, amounted to £251 17s. only!

A special *New York Herald* cable speaks hopefully of the proposed yacht race for the America Cup. Ex-Commodore Bateman has offered to build a 70-footer to compete with Lord Dunraven's boat, the Valkyrie. Another American yachtsman (Mr. Thomas W. Pearsall) is quite willing to join and bear the expense of a clipper yacht to defend the America Cup. These are actuated only by a public spirit in their proposition to defend the Cup, but do not wish to spend £5,000 if the New York Yacht Club is going to pit the Volunteer against the Valkyrie. If the Volunteer is the boat, the gentlemen will not build a yacht, but if it is decided to fight for the Cup with a 70-footer they will build one.

Searle, the Australian sculler, has decided to start from Sydney for England this month. The match made (by Hanlan) for Teemer to row Searle on the Parramatta or the championship and £500 a-side, has ended in a forfeit on the part of the Yankee. Searle now wishes to give Teemer the first chance and though Mr. W J. Innes has issued a formal challenge to row Teemer on the Thames on August 17. Searle will also accept the terms offered by Mr. Rogers of Toronto, and he is prepared to row William O'Connor on the Thames for £1,000 a-side, any reasonable time after the Teemer race, or in August, if the latter does not come up to the scratch. Searle's race with O'Connor is more likely to take place than the other, as Teemer's backers apppear to be at variance, and it is thought that the American will have considerable difficulty in raising his stake-money.

The prospects for the coming aquatic season on the Thames are good. It is reported that although the Cambridge crew will never again do duty together for their University, more unlikely things may happen than that it will do service together this year at Henley under the banner of the Leander B. C. It is said that the Thames R. C. will be as strong as ever, and doubtles it is in this Metropolitan club that the University oarsmen will find their most formidable opponents. America and Germany will also be represented at the crack up-river regatta. Mr Psotta, the Transatlantic amateur champion, and Mr. Doering, the German sculler, both having entered for the Diamond Sculls.

The Seven Cuticura Boys

These seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the Cuticura Remedies,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the Cuticura Remedies six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.

F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

Mrs. F. SMITH, West Meon, Petersfield.

My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the Cuticura Remedies. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying out-patient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the Cuticura Remedies, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.

Full address of Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons.

Sold by all chemists. Price: Cuticura, 50 cts.; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay, and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta.

Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send stamp to Messrs. Treacher, or Smith, Stanistreet & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of Cuticura Soap.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters. and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

Sold at: *Calcutta*—Ahmuty & Co.; Ledger, Smith & Co.; H. Clark; J. F. Madan. *Bombay*—Ballantine and Co.; W. Watson & Co. *Madras*—Oakes & Co. *Allahabad*—H. Clark; Paxton & Co. *Mussoorie*—Fitch & Co.; H. Clark. *Meerut*—Spenser & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'Connor. *Ranikhet*—T. H. Parvoin. *Naini Tal*—J. O'Connor. *Mozufferpore*—J. D. Jackson.

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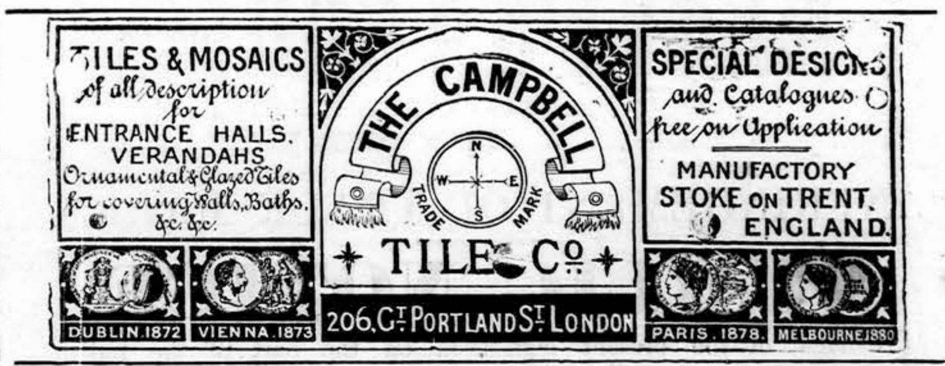

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

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Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by
HER MAJESTY'S
Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses
HYGIENIC PROPERTIES
hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
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SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

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Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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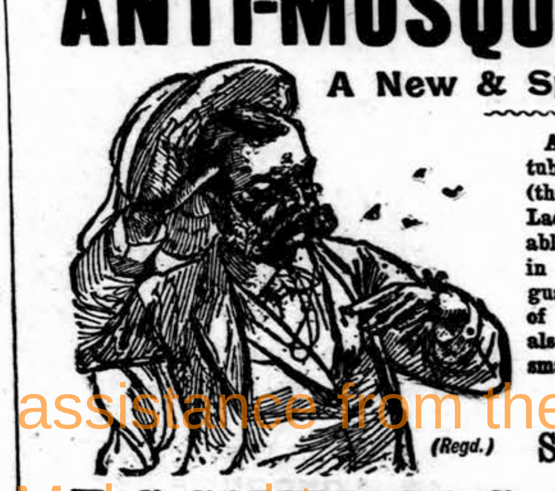
FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.



(Regd.)

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
one tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

LIVER TROUBLES
and Nervous Disorders, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily cured by wearing
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Doctors recommend it as positively the only [illegible] reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of Torpid Liver, Nervous Exhaustion, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* Thousands of Testimonials. This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. Descriptive Pamphlet, "*Galvanic Electricity*," sent to any address free on application to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd.,
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For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
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Fancy Wools
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The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the *best quality and pure fast dye*. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the Saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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PHOSPHODYNE
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REGISTERED

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The Only Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
I sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
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Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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Scrofulous,
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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
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Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. **LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

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	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE...	64	0	35	0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY ...	55	0	30	0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE... ...	62	0	34	0
ROEDERER'S...	65	0	37	8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE	52	0	29	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
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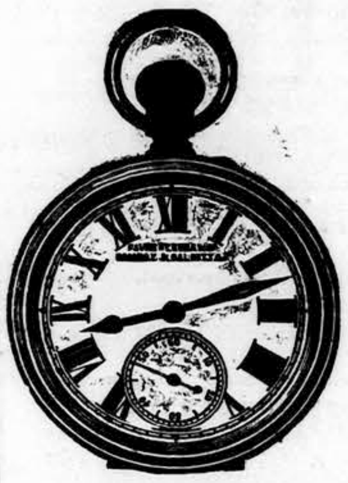

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METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR ...	16
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(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.

To Mrs. NEUMAN
BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE
MEADOWS
BOMBAY

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

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GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

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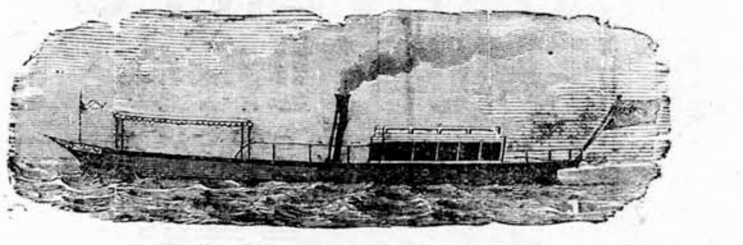
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.



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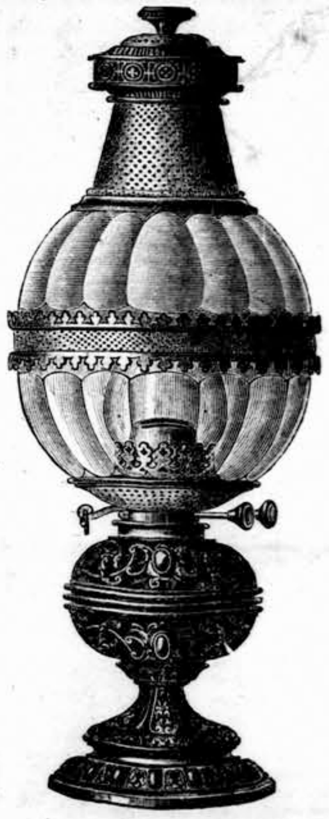
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON. E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.



LAMPS! LAMPS!!

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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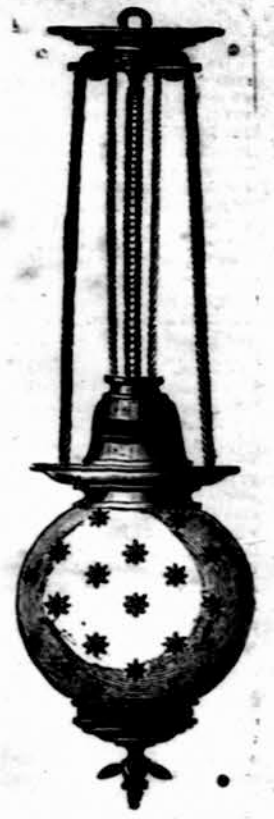
BOMBAY.

LAMPS, LANTERNS.
STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.



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TRANSPARENT
SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN view of the present legislation on the part of the Indian Government for the prohibition of the fraudulent imitation of Trade Marks, Messrs. J. PICKERING & SONS, of Sheffield, England, draw attention to the following which are Registered in their name, and distinguish the undermentioned goods.

TRADE P MARK. *Class* 50 *No.* 3266
Needham's Polishing Paste.
For Brass, Copper, Tin, Brittannia Metal, Platinoid, &c.

TRADE P MARK. *Class* 50 *No.* 3266
Pickering's Razor Paste.
For Sharpening Razors, Surgical Instruments, &c.

TRADE P MARK. *Class* 50 *No.* 3266
Pickering's Furniture Polish.
For Cleaning and Polishing Furniture of all kinds.

TRADE P MARK. *Class* 50 *No.* 3266
Pickering's Plate Powder.
For Polishing Gold, Silver and Electro-plate.

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Waterproof Harness Blacking.
For Black Leather Harness, Carriage Aprons, &c.

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Sheffield Knife Powder.
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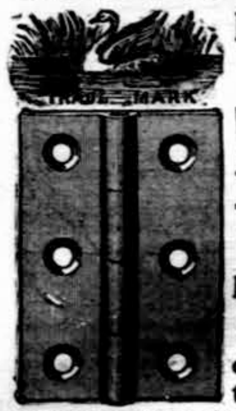

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